

CULTUS

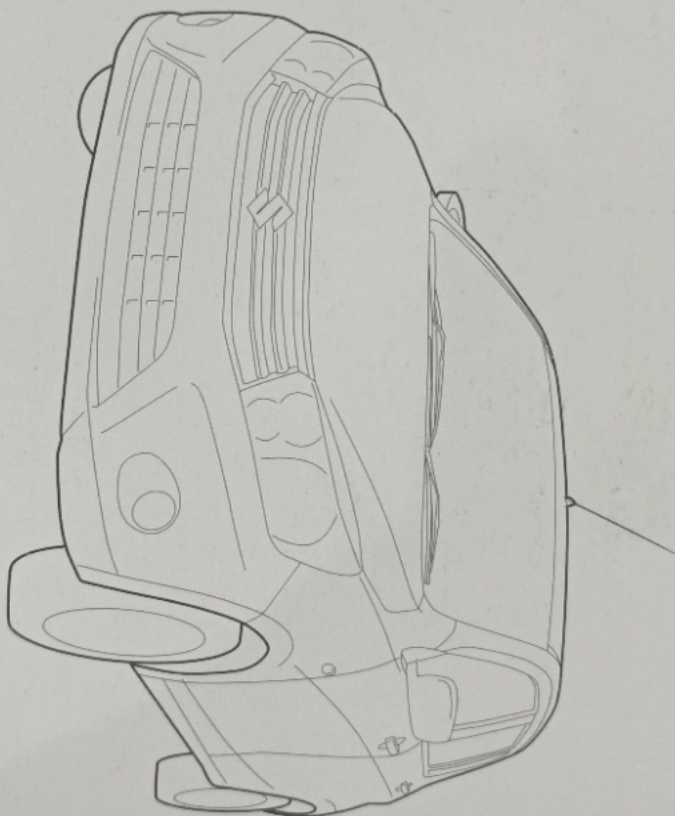
OWNER'S MANUAL

Keep With Vehicle At All Times.
Contains Important Information
On Safety, Operation & Maintenance.



Way of Life!

This owner's manual applies to the CULTUS series.



NOTE: The illustrated model is one of the CULTUS series.

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FOREWORD

This manual contains important information for the safe and proper use of the vehicle. Please read this manual carefully before operating the vehicle. The manual contains important information for the safe and proper use of the vehicle.

PAK SUZUKI

INTRODUCTION

Thank you for choosing SUZUKI and welcome to our growing family. Your choice was a wise one; SUZUKI products are a great value that will give you years of driving pleasure.

This Owner's Manual was prepared to help you have a safe, enjoyable, and trouble-free experience with your SUZUKI. In it you will learn about the vehicle's operation, its safety features and maintenance requirements. Please read it carefully before operating your vehicle. Afterwards, keep this Manual in the glove box for future reference.

Should you resell the vehicle, please leave this Manual with it for the next owner.

In addition to the Owner's Manual, the other booklets provided with your SUZUKI explain the vehicle's warranties. We recommend you read them as well to familiarize yourself with this important information.

When planning the regular scheduled maintenance of your SUZUKI, we recommend you visit your local SUZUKI dealership. Their factory-trained technicians will provide the best possible service and use only genuine SUZUKI parts and accessories.

FREE INSPECTION INFORMATION

First Free Inspection: 1,000 km / 1 ~ 3 Months

Second Free Inspection: 10,000 km / 6 Months

Note: Not include parts Cost.

PAK SUZUKI MOTOR CO. LTD.

VEHICLE DATA RECORDINGS

There are certain components of your vehicle incorporating data storage modules or memories, which temporarily or permanently store the technical data below listed. These data are exclusively technical and serve for (i) identifying and correcting faults occurred in the Vehicle and/or (ii) optimizing functions of the Vehicle.

Recorded data

- Malfunctions, faults, and errors in important system components (e.g. lights, brakes)
- Reactions of the Vehicle in certain situations (e.g. inflation of SRS airbags, activation of stability control system).
- Operating conditions of system components (e.g. filling levels).
- Status messages of the Vehicle and its individual components (e.g. vehicle speed, acceleration, deceleration, lateral acceleration).
- Ambient conditions (e.g. outside temperature).

Recorded data vary depending on vehicle model or grade.

RECOMMENDATION OF GENUINE SUZUKI PARTS AND ACCESSORIES USE

SUZUKI strongly recommends the use of genuine SUZUKI parts and accessories. Genuine SUZUKI parts and accessories are built to the highest standards of quality and performance, and are designed to fit your vehicle's exact specifications.

A wide variety of non-genuine replacement parts and accessories for SUZUKI vehicles are currently available in the market. Using these parts and accessories can affect the vehicle performance and shorten its useful life. Therefore, installation of non-genuine SUZUKI parts and accessories is not covered under warranty.

Non-genuine SUZUKI parts and accessories

Some parts and accessories may be approved by certain authorities in your country.

Some parts and accessories are sold as SUZUKI-authorized replacement parts and accessories. Some genuine SUZUKI parts and accessories are sold as re-use parts and accessories. These parts and accessories are non-genuine SUZUKI parts and accessories and use of these parts is not covered under warranty.

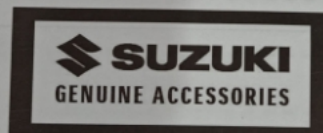
Re-use of genuine SUZUKI parts and accessories

The resale or re-use of the following items which could cause hazards for users is expressly forbidden:

- Airbag components and all other pyrotechnic items, including their components (e.g. cushion, control devices and sensors)
- Seat belt system, including their components (e.g. webbing, buckles and retractors)

The airbag components contain explosive chemicals. These components should be removed and disposed of properly by SUZUKI-authorized service shop or scrap yard to avoid unintended explosion before scrapping.

"KEEP IT REAL - FOR GENUINE PEACE OF MIND"



SERVICE STATION GUIDE

1. Fuel (see section 1)
2. Engine hood (see section 5)
3. Tire changing tools (see section 8)
4. Engine oil dipstick <Yellow>
(see section 7)
5. Engine coolant (see section 7)
6. Windshield washer fluid
(see section 7)
7. Battery (see section 7)
8. Tire pressure (see Tire Information
Label on driver's door lock pillar)
9. Spare tire (see section 7)

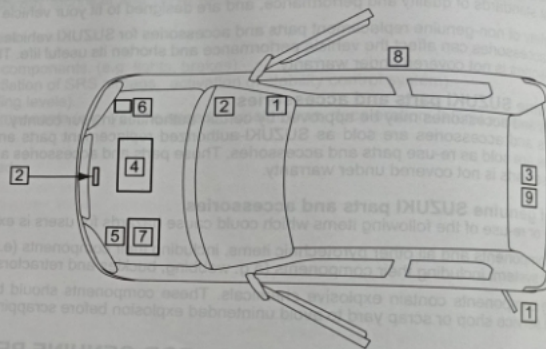




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EXTERIOR

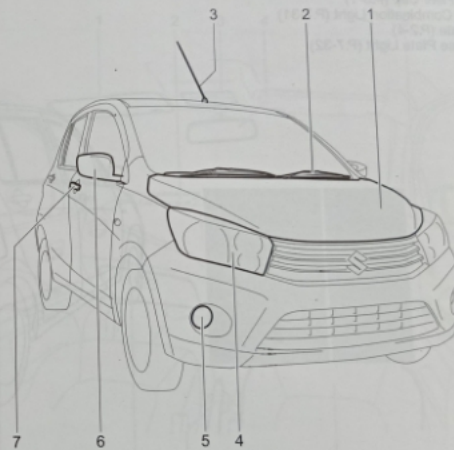
1. Engine H
2. Windshie
3. Radio Ar
4. Headligh
5. Front fog
(P.2-50,
6. Outside
7. Door Lo

ILLUSTRATED TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXTERIOR, FRONT

1. Engine Hood (P. 5-2)
2. Windshield Wiper (P.2-51)
3. Radio Antenna (P.5-18)
4. Headlight (P.2-47, 7-28)
5. Front fog light (if equipped) (P.2-50, 7-30)
6. Outside Rearview Mirror (P.2-9)
7. Door Locks (P.2-2)

EXAMPLE

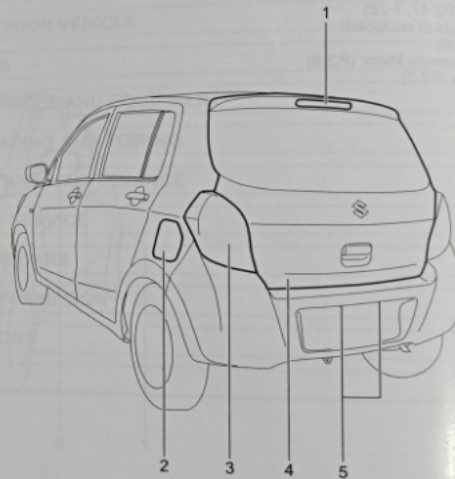


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EXTERIOR, REAR

1. High-mount Stop Light (P. 7-33)
2. Fuel Filler Cap (P.5-1)
3. Rear Combination Light (P.7-31)
4. Tailgate (P.2-4)
5. License Plate Light (P.7-32)



EXAMPLE INTERIOR

1. Sun Visor
2. Front Passenger Seat (if equipped)
3. Front Interior Door Panel
4. Inside Rearview Mirror
5. Electric Window Switch (if equipped)
6. Glove Box
7. Parking Brake
8. Front Seat

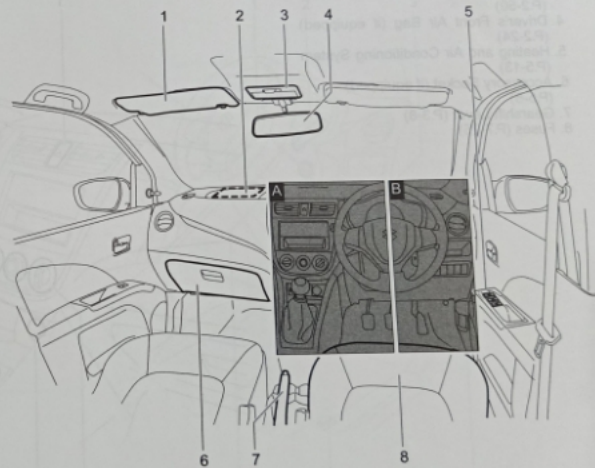
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EXAMPLE



INTERIOR, FRONT

- 1 Sun Visor (P. 5-4)
- 2 Front Passenger's Front Air Bag (if equipped) (P.2-24)
- 3 Front Interior Light (P.5-5, 7-34)
- 4 Inside Rearview Mirror (P.2-9)
- 5 Electric Window Controls (P.2-8)/ Electric Mirrors Control Switch (if equipped) (P.2-10)
- 6 Glove Box (P.5-6)
- 7 Parking Brake Lever (P.3-5)
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EXAMPLE

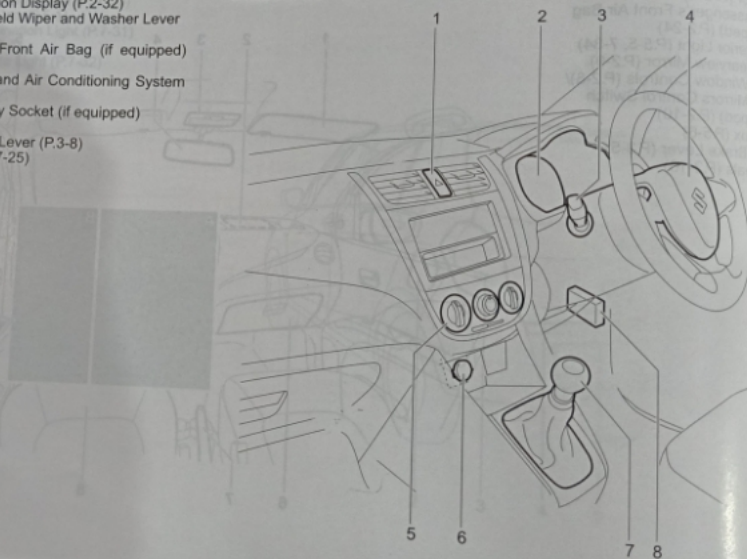
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2. Instrument Cluster (P.2-30)/
Information Display (P.2-32)
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(P.2-24)
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(P.5-13)
6. Accessory Socket (if equipped)
(P.5-6)
7. Gearshift Lever (P.3-8)
8. Fuses (P.7-25)

VIEW A



EXAM

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- Turn S
3. Front I
- (P.2-50
4. Tilt Ste
5. Fuel Li
6. Engine
- (P.5-2)

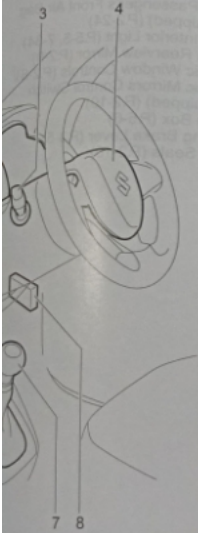
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EXAMPLE

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VIEW B

EXAMPLE



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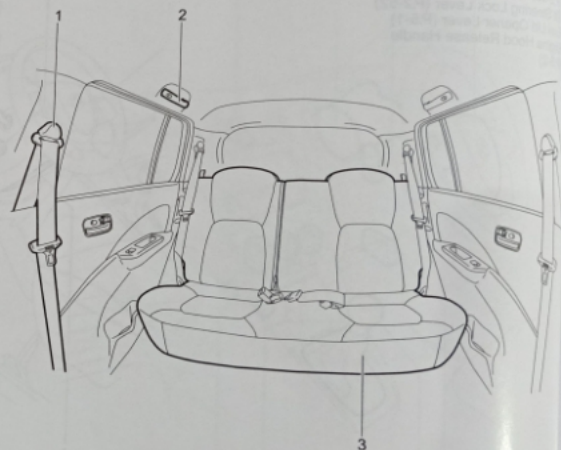


71RS00007

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INTERIOR, REAR

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2. Assist Grips (if equipped) (P.5-6)
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EXAMPLE

LUGGAGE

1. Luggage (if equipped)
2. Spare Tire
3. Jack (if equipped)
4. Jack (if equipped)
5. Wheel
6. Shopping

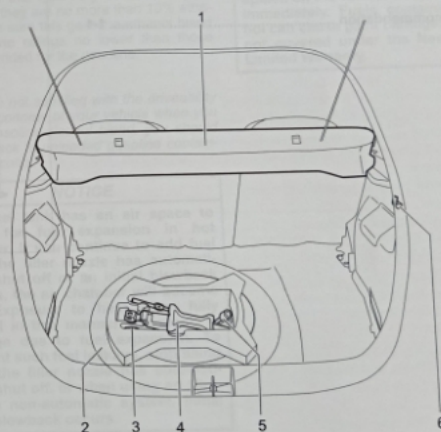
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EXAMPLE

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4. Jack (P.8-1)
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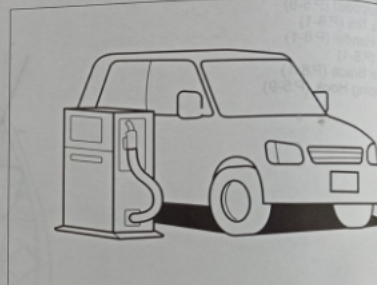
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FUEL RECOMMENDATION

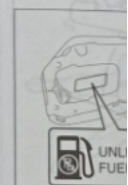
1 FRONT REAR
ENGINE

FUEL RECOMMENDATION

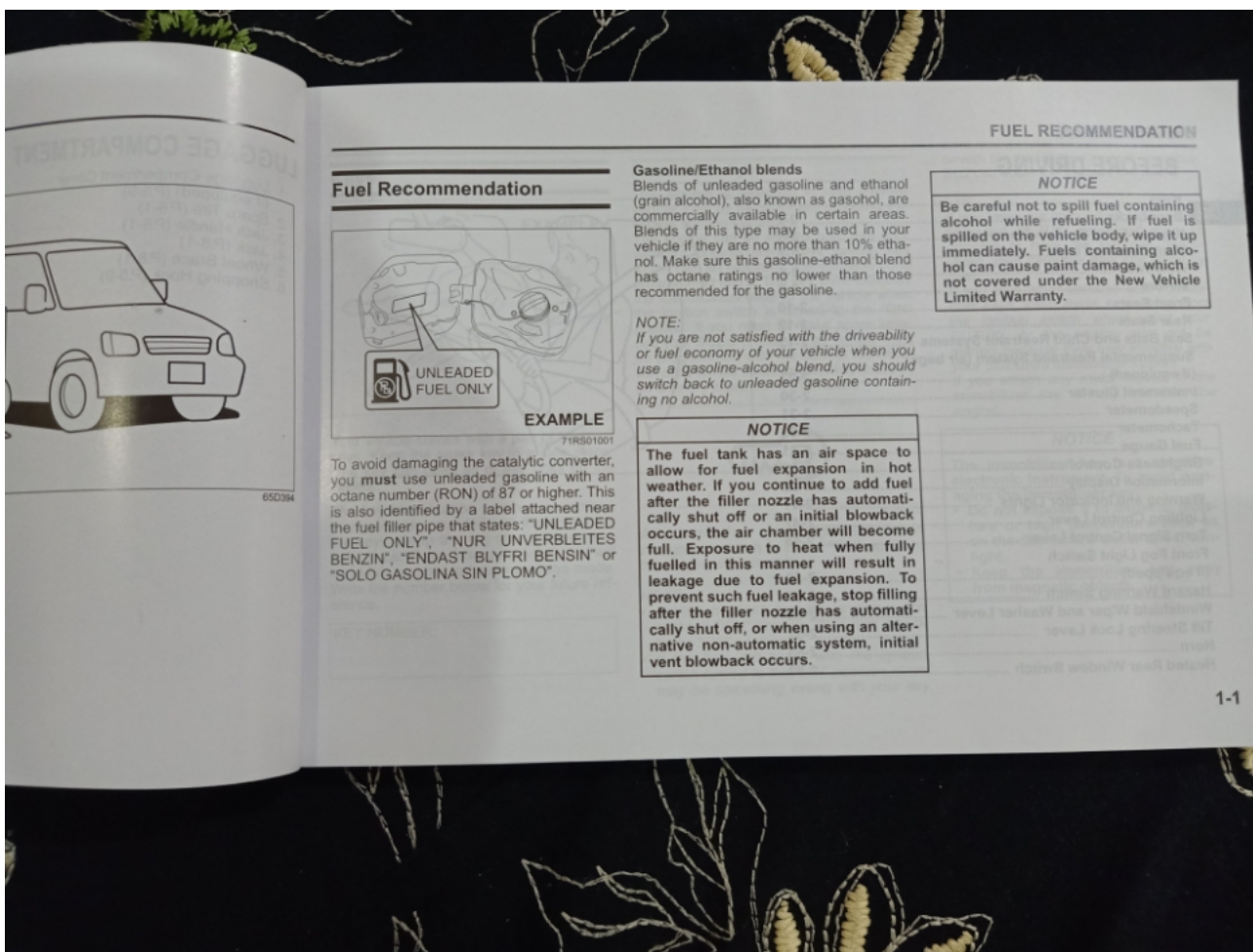
Fuel Recommendation 1-1



Fuel Recom

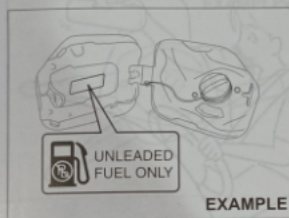


To avoid damage
you must use an
octane number (F
is also identified
the fuel filler pipe
FUEL ONLY",
BENZIN", "ENDA
"SOLO GASOLIN



FUEL RECOMMENDATION

Fuel Recommendation



To avoid damaging the catalytic converter, you **must** use unleaded gasoline with an octane number (RON) of 87 or higher. This is also identified by a label attached near the fuel filler pipe that states: "UNLEADED FUEL ONLY", "NUR UNVERBLEITES BENZIN", "ENDAST BLYFRI BENZIN" or "SOLO GASOLINA SIN PLOMO".

Gasoline/Ethanol blends

Blends of unleaded gasoline and ethanol (grain alcohol), also known as gasohol, are commercially available in certain areas. Blends of this type may be used in your vehicle if they are no more than 10% ethanol. Make sure this gasoline-ethanol blend has octane ratings no lower than those recommended for the gasoline.

NOTE:

If you are not satisfied with the driveability or fuel economy of your vehicle when you use a gasoline-alcohol blend, you should switch back to unleaded gasoline containing no alcohol.

NOTICE

The fuel tank has an air space to allow for fuel expansion in hot weather. If you continue to add fuel after the filler nozzle has automatically shut off or an initial blowback occurs, the air chamber will become full. Exposure to heat when fully fuelled in this manner will result in leakage due to fuel expansion. To prevent such fuel leakage, stop filling after the filler nozzle has automatically shut off, or when using an alternative non-automatic system, initial vent blowback occurs.

NOTICE

Be careful not to spill fuel containing alcohol while refueling. If fuel is spilled on the vehicle body, wipe it up immediately. Fuels containing alcohol can cause paint damage, which is not covered under the New Vehicle Limited Warranty.

BEFORE DRIVING

BEFORE DRIVING

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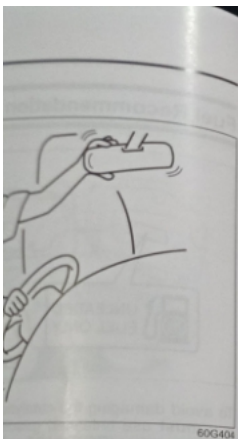


Keys

Your vehicle keys. Keep one key in the vehicle.

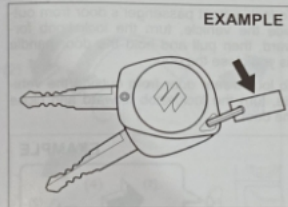
The key is on a metal ring. The keys are in a safe place. Write the reference.

KEY NUMBER



60G404

Keys



71K302001

Your vehicle comes with a pair of identical keys. Keep the spare key in a safe place. One key can open all of the locks on the vehicle.

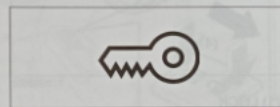
The key identification number is stamped on a metal tag provided with the keys or on the keys. Keep the tag (if equipped) in a safe place. If you lose your keys, you will need this number to have new keys made. Write the number below for your future reference.

KEY NUMBER:

Immobilizer System

This system is designed to help prevent vehicle theft by electronically disabling the engine starting system.

The engine can be started only with your vehicle's original immobilizer ignition key which has an electronic identification code programmed into it. The key communicates the identification code to the vehicle when the ignition switch is turned to the "ON" position. If you need to make spare keys, see your SUZUKI dealer. The vehicle must be programmed with the correct identification code for the spare keys. A key made by an ordinary locksmith will not work.



80JM122

If the immobilizer system light blinks when the ignition switch is in the "ON" position, the engine will not start.

NOTE:

- If this light blinks, turn the ignition switch to the "LOCK" position, then turn it back to the "ON" position.
- If the light still blinks with the ignition switch turned to the "ON" position, there may be something wrong with your key

BEFORE DRIVING

or with the immobilizer system. Ask your SUZUKI dealer to inspect the system.

NOTE:

- If you lose your immobilizer ignition key, see your SUZUKI dealer as soon as possible to have the lost one deactivated, then have the new key made by them.
- If you own other vehicles with immobilizer keys, keep those keys away from the ignition switch when using your SUZUKI, or the engine may not be started because they may interfere with your SUZUKI's immobilizer system.
- If you attach any metal objects to the immobilizer key, it may not start the engine.

NOTICE

The immobilizer key is a sensitive electronic instrument. To avoid damaging the immobilizer key:

- Do not expose it to impacts, moisture or high temperature such as on the dashboard under direct sunlight.
- Keep the immobilizer key away from magnetic objects.

BEFORE DRIVING

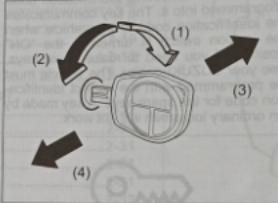
Ignition Key Reminder

A buzzer sounds intermittently to remind you to remove the ignition key if it is in the ignition switch when the driver's door is opened.

Door Locks

Side Door Locks

Driver's door



- (1) LOCK
- (2) UNLOCK
- (3) Front
- (4) Rear

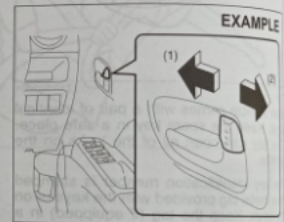
To lock a driver's door from outside the vehicle:

- Insert the key and turn the top of the key toward the front of the vehicle, or
- Turn the lock knob forward, then pull and hold the door handle as you close the door.

To unlock a driver's door from outside the vehicle, insert the key and turn the top of the key toward the rear of the vehicle.

To lock a front passenger's door from outside the vehicle, turn the lock knob forward, then pull and hold the door handle as you close the door.

To lock a rear door from outside the vehicle, turn the lock knob forward and close the door.

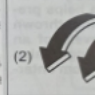


- (1) LOCK
- (2) UNLOCK

To lock a door from inside the vehicle, turn the lock knob forward. Turn the lock knob backward to unlock the door. You do not need to pull and hold the door handle as you close the door.

Central Door Locking

Driver's door



- (1) LOCK
- (2) UNLOCK
- (3) Front
- (4) Rear

You can lock the vehicle by turning the tailgate key in the tailgate lock.

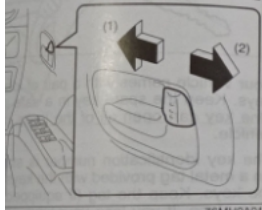
To lock all doors, turn the key in the driver's door lock once.

To unlock all doors, turn the key in the driver's door lock twice.

Unlock a driver's door from outside the vehicle. Insert the key and turn the top of the key toward the rear of the vehicle.

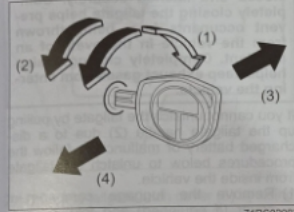
Lock a front passenger's door from outside the vehicle. Turn the lock knob forward, then pull and hold the door handle to close the door.

Lock a rear door from outside the vehicle. Turn the lock knob forward and close the door.

EXAMPLE

LOCK
UNLOCK

Lock a door from inside the vehicle. Turn the lock knob forward. Turn the lock knob backward to unlock the door. You do not need to pull and hold the door handle as you close the door.

Central Door Locking System**Driver's door**

- (1) LOCK
- (2) UNLOCK
- (3) Front
- (4) Rear

You can lock and unlock all doors (including the tailgate) simultaneously by using the key in the driver's door lock.

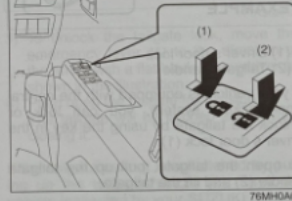
To lock all doors simultaneously, insert the key in the driver's door lock and turn the top of the key toward the front of the vehicle once.

To unlock all doors simultaneously, insert the key in a driver's door lock and turn the top of the key toward the rear of the vehicle twice.

NOTE:

You can switch the function that unlocks all doors from twice operations to once operation, and vice versa, via the setting mode of the information display. For details on how to use the information display, refer to "Information Display" in this section.

To unlock the driver's door only, insert the key in that door lock and turn the top of the key toward the rear of the vehicle once.

EXAMPLE

- (1) LOCK
- (2) UNLOCK

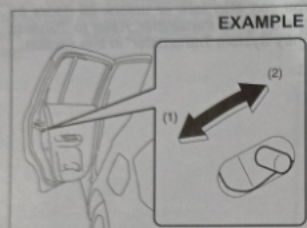
You can also lock or unlock all doors by depressing the front or rear of the switch, respectively.

NOTE:

You can also lock or unlock all doors by operating the transmitter. Refer to "Keyless Entry System Transmitter" in this section.

BEFORE DRIVING

Child-Proof Locks (rear door)



- (1) LOCK
(2) UNLOCK

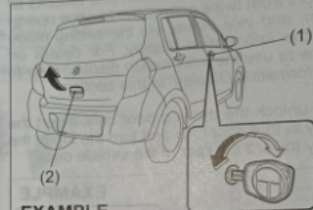
Each of the rear doors is equipped with a child-proof lock which can be used to help prevent unwanted opening of the door from inside the vehicle. When the lock lever is in the "LOCK" position (1), the rear door can only be opened from outside. When the lock lever is in the "UNLOCK" position (2), the rear door can be opened from inside or outside.

⚠ WARNING

Be sure to place the child-proof lock in the "LOCK" position whenever children are seated in the rear.

2-4

Tailgate



EXAMPLE

- (1) Driver's door lock
(2) Tailgate handle

If your vehicle is equipped with the central door locking system, you can lock or unlock the tailgate by using the key in the driver's door lock (1).

To open the tailgate, pull up the tailgate handle (2) and lift the tailgate.

⚠ WARNING

Always make sure that the tailgate is closed and latched securely. Completely closing the tailgate helps prevent occupants from being thrown from the vehicle in the event of an accident. Completely closing it helps keep exhaust gases from entering the vehicle.

If you cannot unlatch the tailgate by pulling up the tailgate handle (2) due to a discharged battery or malfunction, follow the procedures below to unlatch the tailgate from inside the vehicle.

- 1) Remove the luggage compartment cover (if equipped) and fold the seat forward for easier access. See "Folding Rear Seats" section for more information on how to fold the rear seat forward.

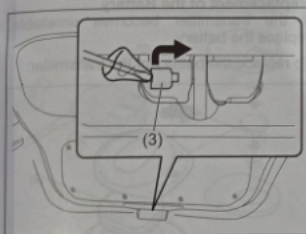
Open a flap soft c

WARNING

Make sure that the tailgate is latched securely. Closing the tailgate helps prevents from being thrown vehicle in the event of an accident. Completely closing it also exhaust gases from engine.

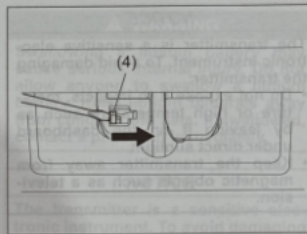
Unlatch the tailgate by pulling the handle (2) due to a display or malfunction, follow the below to unlatch the tailgate vehicle.

the luggage compartment (equipped) and fold the rear seat forward. Refer to "Rear Seats" section for details.



71RS02011

- 2) Open the tailgate latch cover (3) by using a flat blade screwdriver covered with a soft cloth as shown in the illustration.



71RS02012

- 3) To unlock the tailgate lock, move the emergency lever (4) to the direction of the arrow with a flat blade screwdriver as shown in the illustration.
- 4) Push open the tailgate from inside. The tailgate will be latched again when closing it.

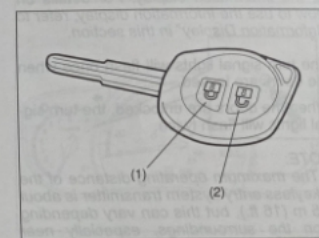
If the tailgate cannot be unlatched by pulling up the tailgate handle (2), have the vehicle inspected by your SUZUKI dealer.

CAUTION

Make sure there is no one near the tailgate when pushing open the tailgate from inside the vehicle.

BEFORE DRIVING

Keyless Entry System Transmitter



79MH0237

- (1) "LOCK" button
- (2) "UNLOCK" button

You can lock or unlock all doors (including the tailgate) simultaneously by operating the transmitter near the vehicle.

- To lock all doors, push the "LOCK" button (1) once.
- To unlock only the driver's door, push the "UNLOCK" button (2) once.
- To unlock other doors, push the "UNLOCK" button (2) once again.

BEFORE DRIVING

NOTE:

You can switch the function that unlocks all doors from twice operations to once operation, and vice versa, via the setting mode of the information display. For details on how to use the information display, refer to "Information Display" in this section.

The turn signal lights will flash once when the doors are locked.

When the doors are unlocked, the turn signal lights will flash twice.

NOTE:

- The maximum operating distance of the keyless entry system transmitter is about 5 m (16 ft.), but this can vary depending on the surroundings, especially near other transmitting devices such as radio towers or CB (Citizen's Band) radios. The door locks cannot be operated with the transmitter if the ignition key is inserted in the ignition switch. If any door is open, you cannot lock the door by operating the transmitter, however unlock the door. If you lose one of the transmitters, ask your SUZUKI dealer as soon as possible for a replacement. Be sure to have your dealer program the new transmitter code in your vehicle's memory so that the old code is erased.

2-6

NOTICE

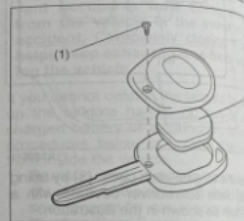
The transmitter is a sensitive electronic instrument. To avoid damaging the transmitter:

- Do not expose it to impacts, moisture or high temperature such as by leaving it on the dashboard under direct sunlight.
- Keep the transmitter away from magnetic objects such as a television.

Replacement of the Battery

If the transmitter becomes unreliable, replace the battery.

To replace the battery of the transmi-



- 1) Remove the screw (1), and open transmitter cover.
- 2) Remove the transmitter (2).

(3) Lithi
CR1

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) Close

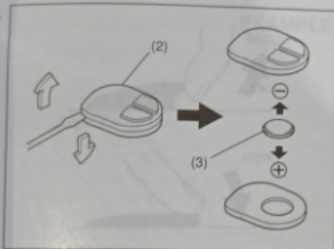
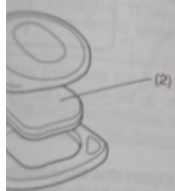
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Battery becomes unreliable.
 y of the transmitter.



68LM249

(3) Lithium disc type battery:
 CR1616 or equivalent

68LM249
 w (1), and open the
 nitter (2).

- 3) Put the edge of a flat blade screwdriver in the slot of the transmitter (2) and pry it open.
- 4) Replace the battery (3) so its + terminal faces the "+" mark of the transmitter.
- 5) Close the transmitter and install it into the transmitter holder.
- 6) Close the transmitter cover, install and tighten the screw (1).
- 7) Make sure the door locks can be operated with the transmitter.
- 8) Dispose of the used battery properly according to applicable rules or regulations. Do not dispose of lithium batteries with ordinary household trash.

⚠ WARNING

Swallowing a lithium battery may cause serious internal injury. Do not allow anyone to swallow a lithium battery. Keep lithium batteries away from children and pets. If swallowed, contact a physician immediately.

NOTICE

The transmitter is a sensitive electronic instrument. To avoid damaging it, do not expose it to dust or moisture or tamper with internal parts.

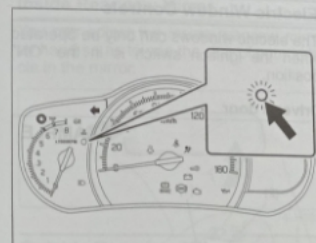
NOTE:

Used batteries must be disposed properly according to applicable rules or regulations and must not be disposed with ordinary household trash.

If you drive with one of the rear windows open, you may hear a loud sound caused by air vibration. To reduce the sound, open the driver's or front passenger's window or rotate the rear window opening.

BEFORE DRIVING

Theft Deterrent Light



71RS02014

This light will blink with the ignition switch in the "LOCK" or "ACC" position. The blinking light is intended to deter theft by leading others to believe that the vehicle is equipped with a security system.

BEFORE DRIVING

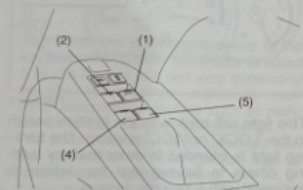
Windows

Electric Window Controls

The electric windows can only be operated when the ignition switch is in the "ON" position.

Driver's door

EXAMPLE

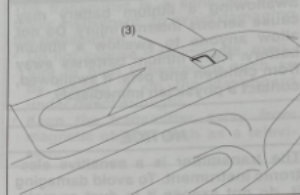


76MH0A022

The driver's door has a switch (1) to operate the driver's window, and a switch (2) to operate the front passenger's window or there are switches (4), (5), to operate the rear left and right passenger windows, respectively.

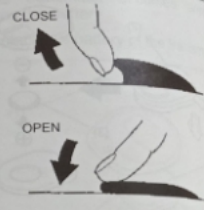
Passenger's door

EXAMPLE



76MH0A023

The passenger's door has a switch (3) to operate that passenger's window.



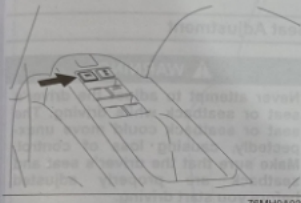
To open a window, push the top part of the switch and to close the window, lift up the top part of the switch.

The driver's window has an "auto-down" feature for added convenience (at drive-through restaurants, for example). This means you can open the window without holding the window switch in the "Down" position. Press the driver's window switch completely down and release it. To stop the window before it reaches the bottom, pull the switch briefly.

The driver's window has an "auto-down" feature for added convenience (at drive-through restaurants, for example). This means you can open the window without holding the window switch in the "Down" position. Press the driver's window switch completely down and release it. To stop the window before it reaches the bottom, pull the switch briefly.

Lock switch

EXAMPLE



The driver's door also has a lock switch for the passenger's windows. When you push in the lock switch, the passenger's windows cannot be raised or lowered by operating any of the switches (2), (3), (4) or (5). To restore normal operation, release the lock switch by pushing again.

⚠ WARNING

- You should always lock the passenger's window operation when there are children in the vehicle. Children can be seriously injured if they get part of their body caught by the window during operation.
- To avoid injuring an occupant by window entrapment, be sure no part of the occupant's body such as hands or head is in the path of the electric windows when closing them.
- Always remove the ignition key when leaving the vehicle even if only for a short time. Also do not leave children alone in a parked vehicle. Unattended children could use the electric window switches and get trapped by the window.

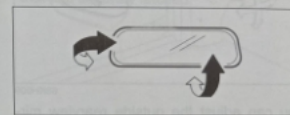
NOTE:

If you drive with one of the rear windows open, you may hear a loud sound caused by air vibration. To reduce the sound, open the driver's or front passenger's window, or narrow the rear window opening.

Mirrors

Inside Rearview Mirror

You can adjust the inside rearview mirror by hand so as to see the rear of your vehicle in the mirror.



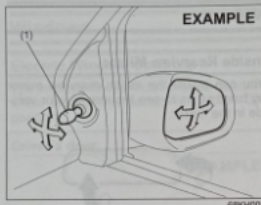
Outside Rearview Mirrors

Adjust the outside rearview mirrors so you can just see the side of your vehicle in the mirrors.

⚠ WARNING

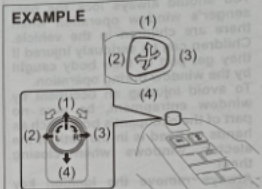
Be careful when judging the size or distance of a vehicle or other object seen in the side convex mirror. Be aware that objects look smaller and appear farther away than when seen in a flat mirror.

BEFORE DRIVING



You can adjust the outside rearview mirrors by hand with the knob (1) located on the driver's or front passenger's door panel.

Electric Mirrors (if equipped)



The switch to control the electric mirrors is located on the driver's door panel. You can adjust the mirrors when the ignition switch is in the "ACC" or "ON" position. To adjust the mirrors:

- 1) Move the selector switch to the left or right to select the mirror you wish to adjust.
- 2) Press the outer part of the switch that corresponds to the direction in which you wish to move the mirror.
- 3) Return the selector switch to the center position to help prevent unintended adjustment.

Front Seats

Seat Adjustment

⚠ WARNING

Never attempt to adjust the driver's seat or seatback while driving. The seat or seatback could move unexpectedly, causing loss of control. Make sure that the driver's seat and seatback are properly adjusted before you start driving.

⚠ WARNING

To avoid excessive seat belt slack which reduces the effectiveness of the seat belts as a safety device, make sure that the seats are adjusted before the seat belts are fastened.

⚠ WARNING

All seatbacks should always be in an upright position when driving, or seat belt effectiveness may be reduced. Seat belts are designed to offer maximum protection when seatbacks are in the upright position.

BEFORE DRIVING

EXAMPLE



84MS0T203

Seat position adjustment lever (1)
Pull the lever up and slide the seat.

Seatback angle adjustment lever (2)
Pull the lever up and move the seatback.

After adjustment, try to move the seat and seatback forward and rearward to ensure that it is securely latched.

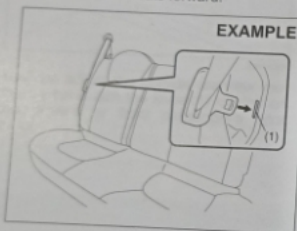
BEFORE DRIVING

Rear Seats

Folding Rear Seats

The rear seat(s) of your vehicle can be folded forward to provide additional cargo space.

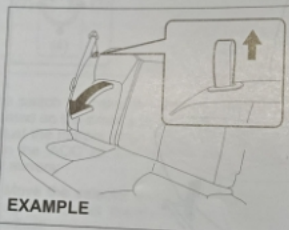
To fold the rear seats forward:



1) Insert the latch plate of the outboard lap-shoulder belts into the slit (1).

NOTICE

- When you move a seatback, make sure the latch plate is inserted into the slit securely so the seat belts are not caught by the seatback, seat hinge, or seat latch. This helps prevent damage to the belt system.
- Make sure the belt webbing is not twisted.



2) Pull up the release straps on the top of the seat(s), and fold the seatback forward.

NOTICE

After folding the rear seatback forward, do not allow any foreign material to enter the lock opening. This may cause damage to the inside of the lock and prevent the seatback from being locked securely.

WARNING

If you need to carry cargo in the passenger compartment with the rear seat back folded forward, be sure to secure the cargo or it may be thrown about, causing injury. Never place cargo higher than the seatbacks.

To return the seat to the normal position, follow the procedure below.

WARNING

When returning the seat to the normal position, there is nothing to prevent the seatback from being locked securely.

CAUTION

When returning the seat to the normal position, your finger is not to be caught in the lock and the strike.



Raise the seatback to the normal position.

BEFORE DRIVING

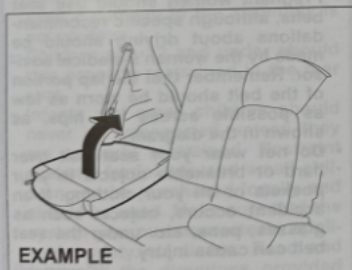
To return the seat to the normal position, follow the procedure below.

⚠ WARNING

When returning the rear seatback to the normal position, make sure that there is nothing around the striker. Any foreign materials prevent the seatback from being locked securely.

⚠ CAUTION

When returning the rear seatback to the normal position, be careful that your finger is not caught between the lock and the striker.



EXAMPLE
84MS0T206
Raise the seatback until it locks into place.

After returning the seat, try moving the seatback to make sure they are securely latched.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not put your hand into the rear seatback lock opening, or your finger may get caught and be injured.

NOTICE

- When returning the rear seatback to the normal position, do not allow any foreign material to enter the lock opening. This may prevent the seatback from being locked securely.
- When returning the rear seatback to the normal position, be sure to handle it carefully by hand to avoid any damage to the lock itself. Do not push it by using some material or by applying excessive force.
- As the lock is designed exclusively for securing the rear seatback, do not use it for any other purpose. Incorrect use of it may cause damage to the inside of the lock and prevent the seatback from being locked securely.

Seat Belts and Child Restraint Systems



65D231S

⚠ WARNING

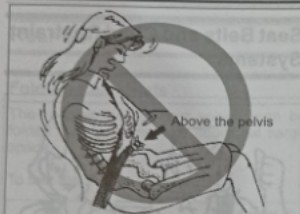
Wear Your Seat Belts at All Times.

⚠ WARNING

An air bag supplements, or adds to, the frontal crash protection offered by seat belts. The driver and all passengers must be properly restrained by wearing seat belts at all times, whether or not an air bag is mounted at their seating position, to minimize the risk of severe injury or death in the event of a crash.

2-13

BEFORE DRIVING



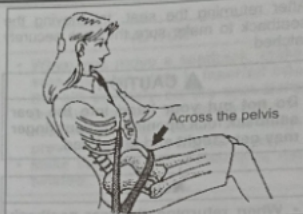
65D606

⚠ WARNING

- Never allow persons to ride in the cargo area of a vehicle. In the event of an accident, there is a much greater risk of injury for persons who are not riding in a seat with their seat belt securely fastened.
- Seat belts should always be adjusted as follows:
 - the lap portion of the belt should be worn low across the pelvis, not across the waist.
 - the shoulder straps should be worn on the outside shoulder only, and never under the arm.
 - the shoulder straps should be away from your face and neck, but not falling off your shoulder.

(Continued)

2-14

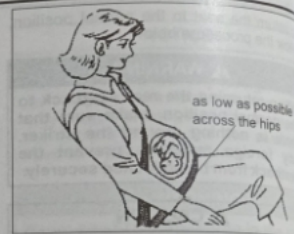


65D201

⚠ WARNING

- (Continued)
- Seat belts should never be worn with the straps twisted and should be adjusted as tightly as is comfortable to provide the protection for which they have been designed. A slack belt will provide less protection than one which is snug.
 - Make sure that each seat belt buckle is inserted into the proper buckle catch. It is possible to cross the buckles in the rear seat.

(Continued)



65D710

⚠ WARNING

- (Continued)
- Pregnant women should use seat belts, although specific recommendations about driving should be made by the woman's medical advisor. Remember that the lap portion of the belt should be worn as low as possible across the hips, as shown in the diagram.
 - Do not wear your seat belt over hard or breakable objects in your pockets or on your clothing. If an accident occurs, objects such as glasses, pens, etc. under the seat belt can cause injury.

(Continued)

(Continued)

- Never more than one child in a lap. So serious accidents.
- Periodic assembly damage replaced in any the en has b even i not o
- Child ride p seat.
- Infant never are p system dren i shoul system cable follow by the

⚠ WARNING

(Continued)

- Never use the same seat belt on more than one occupant and never attach a seat belt over an infant or child being held on an occupant's lap. Such seat belt use could cause serious injury in the event of an accident.
- Periodically inspect seat belt assemblies for excessive wear and damage. Seat belts should be replaced if webbing becomes frayed, contaminated, or damaged in any way. It is essential to replace the entire seat belt assembly after it has been worn in a severe impact, even if damage to the assembly is not obvious.
- Children age 12 and under should ride properly restrained in the rear seat.
- Infants and small children should never be transported unless they are properly restrained. Restraint systems for infants and small children can be purchased locally and should be used. Make sure that the system you purchase meets applicable safety standards. Read and follow all the directions provided by the manufacturer.

(Continued)

⚠ WARNING

(Continued)

- For children, if the shoulder belt irritates the neck or face, move the child closer to the center of the vehicle.
- Avoid contamination of seat belt webbing by polishes, oils, chemicals, and particularly battery acid. Cleaning may safely be carried out using mild soap and water.
- Do not insert any items such as coins, clips, etc. into the seat belt buckles, and be careful not to spill liquids into these parts. If foreign materials get into a seat belt buckle, the seat belt may not work properly.
- All seatbacks should always be in an upright position when driving, or seat belt effectiveness may be reduced. Seat belts are designed to offer maximum protection when seatbacks are in the upright position.

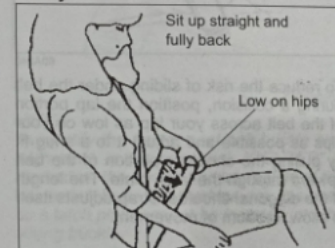
BEFORE DRIVING

Lap-Shoulder Belt

Emergency Locking Retractor (ELR)

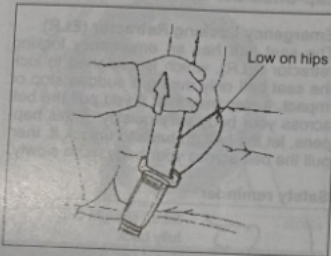
The seat belt has an emergency locking retractor (ELR), which is designed to lock the seat belt only during a sudden stop or impact. It also may lock if you pull the belt across your body very quickly. If this happens, let the belt go back to unlock it, then pull the belt across your body more slowly.

Safety reminder



60A038

BEFORE DRIVING



60A040

To reduce the risk of sliding under the belt during a collision, position the lap portion of the belt across your lap as low on your hips as possible and adjust it to a snug fit by pulling the shoulder portion of the belt upward through the latch plate. The length of the diagonal shoulder strap adjusts itself to allow freedom of movement.

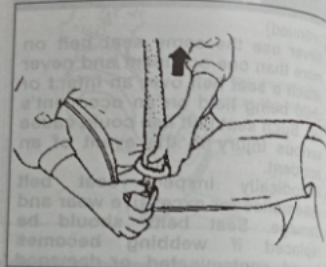
All Seat Belts Except Rear Center

All seat belts except rear center are the lap-shoulder belt.



60A036

To fasten the seat belt, sit up straight and well back in the seat, pull the latch plate attached to the seat belt across your body and press it straight into the buckle until you hear a "click".



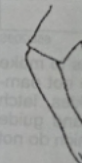
60A037

To unfasten the seat belt, push the button on the buckle and retract the belt slowly while attaching a hand to the belt or the latch plate.

Rear Center

Rear center
To fasten
attached to
and press
you hear
sliding un
position th
your hips
snug fit.

TO TIGHTEN



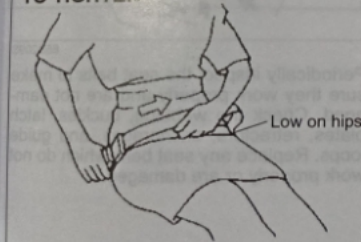
To tighten
belt across

BEFORE DRIVING

Rear Center Seat Belt

Rear center seat belt is the lap belt. To fasten the belt, pull the latch plate attached to the seat belt across your hips and press it straight into the buckle until you hear a "click". To reduce the risk of sliding under the belt during a collision, position the belt across your lap as low on your hips as possible and adjust it to a snug fit.

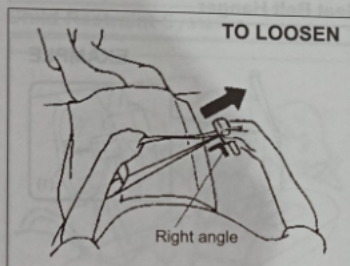
TO TIGHTEN



80JS028

To tighten the belt, pull the free end of the belt across alongside the lap strap.

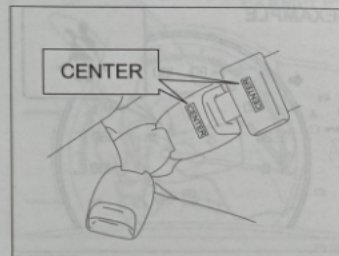
TO LOOSEN



80JS029

To lengthen, release the latch plate from the buckle, pull the latch plate (adjuster) in the direction of the arrow, at right angles to the belt. The latch plate should then be refitted into the buckle and the belt tightened as previously described.

To unfasten the belt, press the release button on the buckle catch.



71RS02004

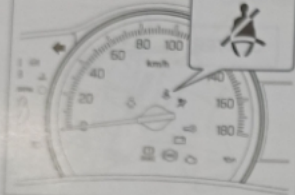
NOTE:

To identify the center seat belt buckle and latch plate in the rear seat, "CENTER" is marked on the buckle and latch plate of the center lap belt. The buckles are designed so a latch plate cannot be inserted into the wrong buckle.

BEFORE DRIVING

Driver's Seat Belt Reminder

EXAMPLE



71RS02015

When the driver doesn't buckle his or her seat belt with the ignition switch in the "ON" position, the driver's seat belt reminder light in the instrument cluster will blink until the driver's seat belt is buckled.

WARNING

It is absolutely essential that the driver and passengers wear their seat belts at all times. Persons who are not wearing seat belts have a much greater risk of injury if an accident occurs. Make a regular habit of buckling your seat belt before putting the key in the ignition.

Seat Belt Hanger

EXAMPLE



84MS0T204

NOTICE

- When you move a seatback, make sure the latch plate is inserted into the slit (1) securely so the seat belts are not caught by the seatback, seat hinge, or seat latch. This helps prevent damage to the belt system.
- Make sure the belt webbing is not twisted.

Seat Belt Inspection

EXAMPLE



Periodically inspect the seat belts to make sure they work properly and are not damaged. Check the webbing, buckles, latch plates, retractors, anchorages, and guide loops. Replace any seat belts which do not work properly or are damaged.

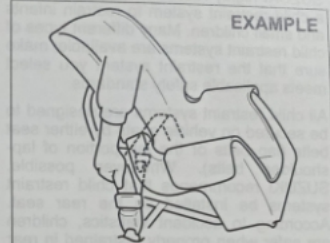
Be sure to inspect all seat belt assemblies after a collision (even a minor one) should if damage to the seat belt system is obvious. Any damage to the seat belt system should be repaired before the seat belt function properly in any way.

⚠ WARNING

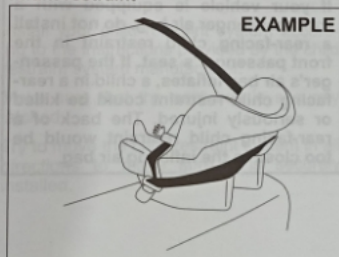
Be sure to inspect all seat belt assemblies after any collision. Any seat belt assembly which was in use during a collision (other than a very minor one) should be replaced, even if damage to the assembly is not obvious. Any seat belt assembly which was not in use during a collision should be replaced if it does not function properly, it is damaged in any way.

Child Restraint Systems

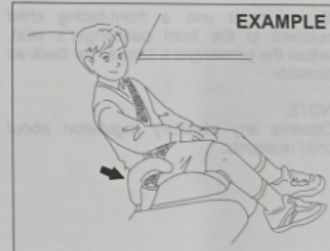
60G332S

Child restraint

79J222

Infant restraint

79J221

Booster seat

79J223

BEFORE DRIVING

SUZUKI highly recommends that you use a child restraint system to restrain infants and small children. Many different types of child restraint systems are available; make sure that the restraint system you select meets applicable safety standards.

All child restraint systems are designed to be secured on vehicle seats by either seat belts (lap belts or the lap portion of lap-shoulder belts). Whenever possible, SUZUKI recommends that child restraint systems be installed on the rear seat. According to accident statistics, children are safer when properly restrained in rear seating positions than in front seating positions.

If you must use a front-facing child restraint in the front passenger's seat, adjust the passenger's seat as far back as possible.

NOTE:
Observe any statutory regulation about child restraints.



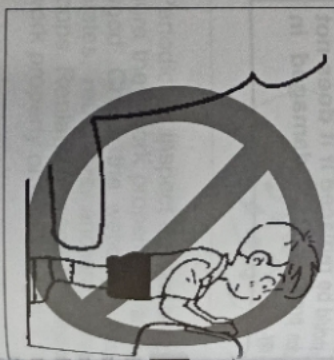
58MS030

▲ WARNING

If your vehicle is equipped with a front passenger air bag, do not install a rear-facing child restraint in the front passenger's seat. If the passenger's air bag inflates, a child in a rear-facing child restraint could be killed or seriously injured. The back of a rear-facing child restraint would be too close to the inflating air bag.

▲ WARNING

If you install a child restraint in the rear seat, slide the front feet far enough forward so that the front feet do not touch the front seat. This will help avoid injury to the child in the event of an accident.



WARNING

Child restraint system must be installed so that the child's head is not in contact with the front seatback, which could result in injury to the child in a crash.



65D608



65D609

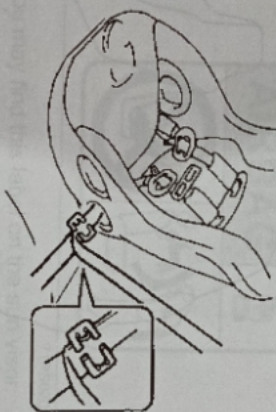
WARNING

Children could be endangered in a crash if their child restraints are not properly secured in the vehicle. When installing a child restraint system, be sure to follow the instructions below. Be sure to secure the child in the restraint system according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Installation with Lap-Shoulder Seat Belts

ELR type belt

EXAMPLE



80UC021

Install your child restraint system according to the instructions provided by the child restraint system manufacturer.

Make sure that the seat belt is securely latched.

Try to move the child restraint system in all directions to make sure it is securely installed.

BEFORE DRIVING

BEFORE DRIVING

Supplemental Restraint System (air bags)(if equipped)

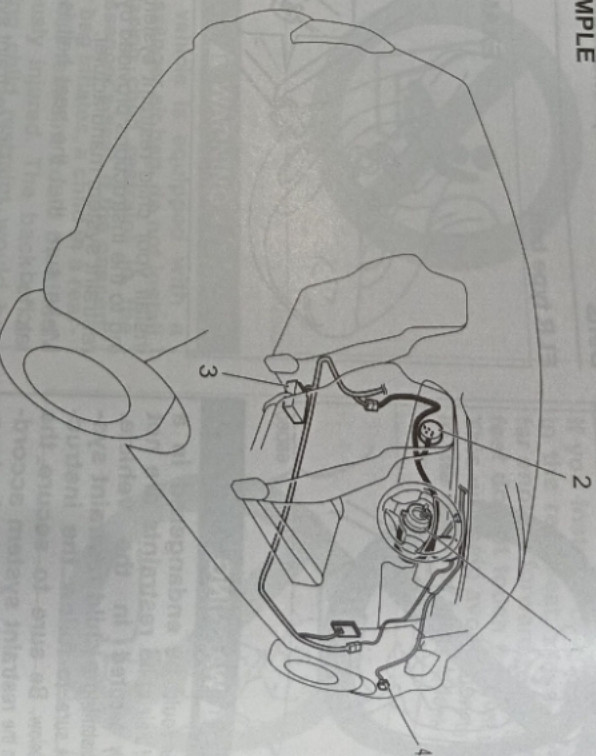
▲ WARNING

This section of the owner's manual describes the protection provided by your SUZUKI's SUPPLEMENTAL RESTRAINT SYSTEM (air bags). Please read and follow ALL these instructions carefully to minimize your risk of severe injury or death in the event of a collision.

Your vehicle is equipped with a Supplemental Restraint System consisting of the following components in addition to a lap-shoulder belt at each front seating position.

1. Driver's front air bag module (if equipped)
2. Passenger's front air bag module (if equipped)
3. Air bag controller (if equipped)
4. Forward crash sensor (if equipped)

EXAMPLE



⚠ WARNING

An air bag supplements, or adds to, the crash protection offered by seat belts. The driver and all passengers must be properly restrained by wearing seat belts at all times, whether or not an air bag is mounted at their seating position, to minimize the risk of severe injury or death in the event of a crash.

"AIR BAG" light (if equipped)



If the "AIR BAG" light on the instrument cluster does not blink or come on when the ignition switch is first turned to the "ON" position, or the "AIR BAG" light stays on, or comes on while driving, the air bag system may not work properly. Have the air bag system inspected by an authorized SUZUKI dealer as soon as possible.

Air bag symbol meaning

EXAMPLE



71RS02005

You may find this label on the sun visor.

⚠ WARNING

NEVER use a rearward facing child restraint on a seat protected by an ACTIVE AIRBAG in front of it, DEATH or SERIOUS INJURY to the CHILD can occur.

BEFORE

Front Air Bags (if equipped)

EXAMPLE



71RS02006

Front air bags are designed to inflate in severe frontal collisions when the ignition switch is in the "ON" position.

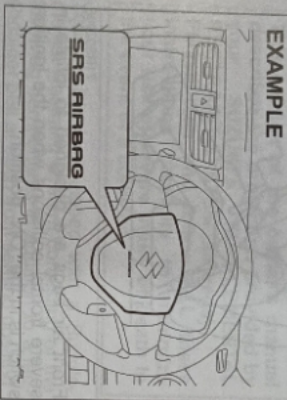
Front air bags are not designed to inflate in rear impacts, side impacts, rollovers or minor frontal collisions, since they would offer no protection in those types of accidents. Remember, since an air bag deploys only one time during an accident, seat belts are needed to restrain occupants from further movements during the accident.

BEFORE DRIVING

Therefore, an air bag is NOT a substitute for seat belts. To maximize your protection, **ALWAYS WEAR YOUR SEAT BELTS**. Be aware that no system can prevent all possible injuries that may occur in an accident.

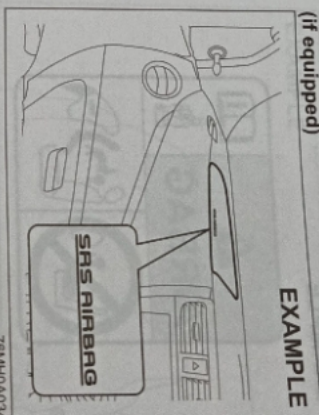
Driver's front air bag (if equipped)

EXAMPLE



Passenger's front air bag (if equipped)

EXAMPLE



The driver's front air bag is located behind the center pad of the steering wheel and the passenger's front air bag is located behind the passenger's side of the dashboard. The words "SRS AIRBAG" are molded into the air bag covers to identify the location of the air bags.



▲ WARNING

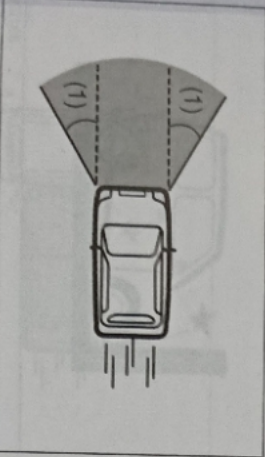
Do not install a rear-facing child restraint in the front passenger seat. If the passenger's front air bag inflates, a child in a rear-facing child restraint could be killed or severely injured. The back of a rear-facing child restraint would be too close to the inflating air bag.

Please refer to the "Seat Belts and Restraint Systems" section in this manual for details on securing your child.

Conditions of front air bags deployment (inflation)



- Frontal crash with a fixed wall that does not move or deform at more than about 25 km/h (15 mph)



- Strong impact equivalent to frontal crash such as above at left and right angles of about 30 degrees (1) or less from the front of your vehicle

Conditions of front air bags may inflate

Receiving a strong impact to the lower body of your vehicle, the front air bags may inflate.

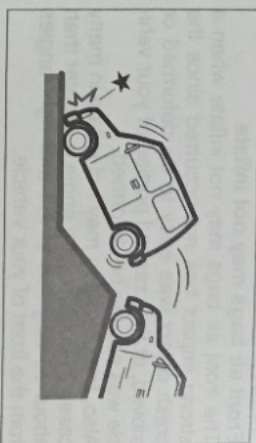


- Hitting a curb or medial strip



- Falling into a deep hole or ditch

BEFORE DRIVING



- Landing hard or falling

BEFORE DRIVING

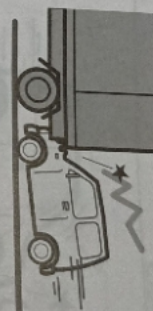
Front air bags may not inflate

The front air bags may not inflate when a strong impact has not occurred since the crash object was easy to be deformed or moved, or the crashed portion of your vehicle was easy to be deformed. Also, front air bags may not inflate in many cases when the crash angle is greater than about 30 degrees at left and right angles from the front of your vehicle.



80J102

- Frontal crash to a stopped vehicle at less than about 50 km/h (30 mph)



80J103

- Crash that the front of your vehicle goes under the bed of a truck etc.



80J104

- Crash with a utility pole or stumpage



- Crash with a fixed wall or quarter and right angles of greater than 30 degrees (1) from the front of your vehicle



- Frontal crash with a fixed wall that not move or deform at less than 25 km/h (15 mph)

A vertical strip of a black fabric featuring a repeating pattern of stylized, light-colored, segmented, worm-like or caterpillar-like motifs. The motifs are arranged in a vertical sequence, with each segment having a distinct, slightly raised or textured appearance. The pattern is consistent throughout the strip.

BEFORE DRIVING

How the system works

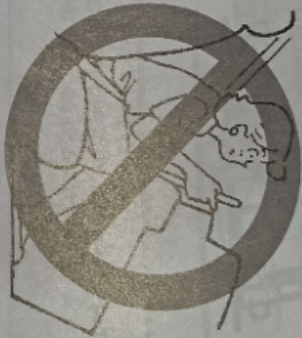
In a frontal collision, the crash sensors will detect rapid deceleration, and if the controller judges that the deceleration represents a severe frontal crash, the controller will trigger the inflators. The inflators inflate the air bags with nitrogen or argon gas. The inflated air bags provide a cushion for your head and upper body. The air bag inflates and deflates so quickly that you may not even realize that it has activated. The air bag will neither hinder your view nor make it harder to exit the vehicle.

Air bags must inflate quickly and forcefully in order to reduce the chance of serious or fatal injuries. However, an unavoidable consequence of the quick inflation is that the air bag may irritate bare skin, such as the facial area against a front airbag. Wash off any residue as soon as possible to prevent skin irritation. Also, upon inflation, a loud noise will occur and some powder and smoke will be released. These conditions are not harmful and do not indicate a fire in the vehicle. Be aware, however, that some air bag components may be hot for a while after inflation.

A seat belt helps keep you in the proper position for maximum protection when an air bag inflates. Adjust your seat as far back as possible while still maintaining control of the vehicle. Sit fully back in your seat; sit up straight; do not lean over the steering wheel or dashboard. Please refer

2-28

to the "Front Seat" section and the "Seat Belts and Child Restraint Systems" section in this section for details on proper seat and seat belt adjustments.



65D610

▲ WARNING

- The driver should not lean over the steering wheel. A front passenger should not rest his or her head against the dashboard, or otherwise get too close to the dashboard. In these situations, the occupant would be close to an inflating air bag and may suffer severe injury.
- Do not attach any objects to, place any objects over, the steering wheel or dashboard. Do not place any objects between the air bag and the driver or front passenger. These objects may interfere with bag operation or may be propelled by the air bag in the event of collision. Also, these objects may move when you start moving the vehicle or while vehicle is moving, they may interfere with driver's view or enough driving. In each conditions may cause severe injury.
- Do not strike or apply significant levels of impact to the airbag component areas. It can cause the bags to malfunction.

(Continue)

Your vehicle's air bag system is designed to activate in a crash about

WARNING

- Do not modify the system in any way including replacing the steering wheel, placing stickers on the steering wheel pad, painting the steering wheel, or covering the steering wheel with a cover.
- Do not place stickers on or paint the instrument panel. Do not install and set up accessories, air fresheners, ETC readers, or portable navigation systems. Do not stand umbrellas or similar in front of air bags.
- Excluding genuine Suzuki parts, do not attach accessories to the front windshield or the rearview mirror.

Note that even though your vehicle may be moderately damaged in a frontal collision, the collision may not have been severe enough to trigger the air bags to inflate. If your vehicle sustains ANY front-end damage, have the air bag system inspected by an authorized SUZUKI dealer to ensure it is in proper working order.

Your vehicle is equipped with a diagnostic module which records information about the air bag system if the air bags deploy in a crash. The module records information about overall system status, which sensors activated the deployment.

Servicing the air bag system

If the air bags inflate, have the air bags and related components replaced by an authorized SUZUKI dealer as soon as possible.

If your vehicle ever gets in deep water and the driver's floor is submerged, the air bag controller could be damaged. If it does, have the air bag system inspected by the SUZUKI dealer as soon as possible.

Special procedures are required for servicing or replacing an air bag. For that reason, only an authorized SUZUKI dealer should be allowed to service or replace your air bags. Please remind anyone who services your SUZUKI that it has air bags.

Service on or around air bag components or wiring must be performed only by an authorized SUZUKI dealer. Improper service could result in unintended air bag deployment or could render the air bag inoperative. Either of these two conditions may result in severe injury.

To prevent damage or unintended inflation of the air bag system, be sure the battery is disconnected and the ignition switch has been in the "LOCK" position for at least 90 seconds before performing any electrical service work on your SUZUKI. Do not touch air bag system components or wires. The wires are wrapped with yellow tape or yellow tubing, and the couplers are yellow for easy identification.

BEFORE DRIVING

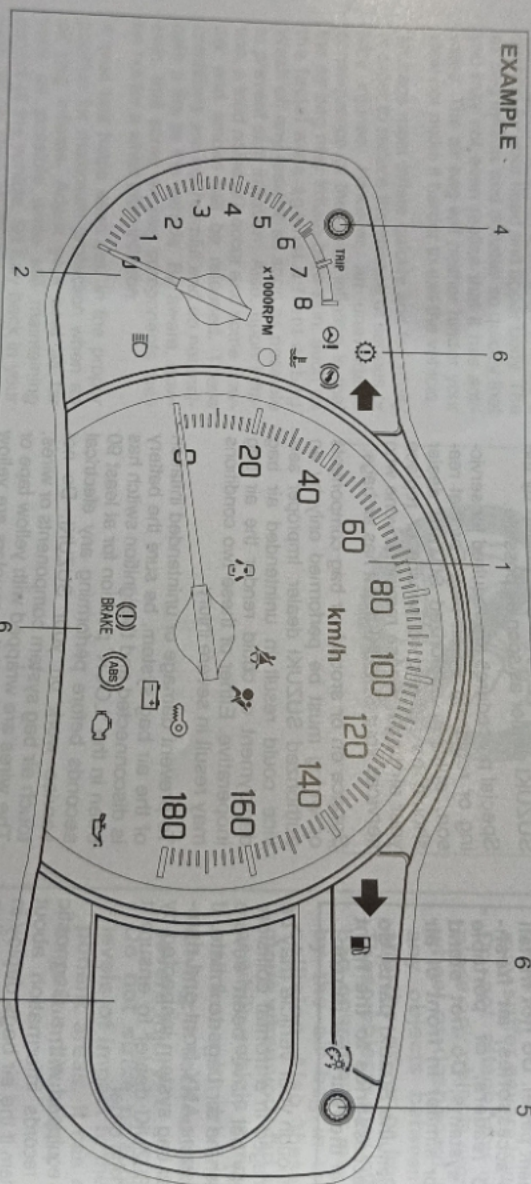
Scrapping a vehicle that has an uninflated air bag can be hazardous. Ask your dealer, body repair shop or scrap yard for help with disposal.

BEFORE DRIVING

Instrument Cluster

1. Speedometer
2. Tachometer
3. Information display
4. Trip meter selector knob
5. Indicator selector knob
6. Warning and indicator lights

EXAMPLE



2-30

Speedometer

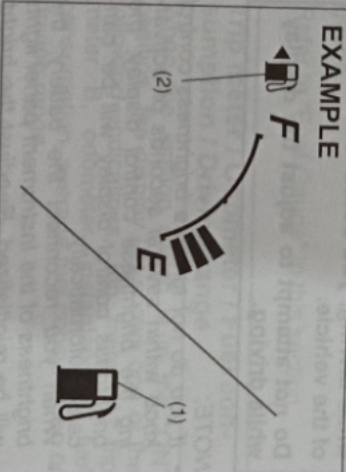
The speedometer indicates vehicle speed.

Tachometer

The tachometer indicates engine speed in revolutions per minute.

NOTICE

Never drive the vehicle with the engine revving in the red zone, or severe engine damage can result. Keep the engine speed below the red zone even when downshifting to a lower gear position. Refer to "Downshifting maximum allowable speeds" in the "OPERATING YOUR VEHICLE" section.

Fuel Gauge**EXAMPLE**

76MH0A037

When the ignition switch is in the "ON" position, this gauge gives an approximate indication of the amount of fuel in the fuel tank. "F" stands for full and "E" stands for empty.

If the fuel meter indicator shows only one segment to "E", refill the tank as soon as possible.

NOTE:

If the last segment blinks, it means that the fuel is almost empty.

If the low fuel warning light (1) comes on, fill the fuel tank immediately.

NOTE:

The activation point of the low fuel warning light (1) varies depending on road conditions (for example, slope or curve) and driving conditions because of fuel moving in the tank.

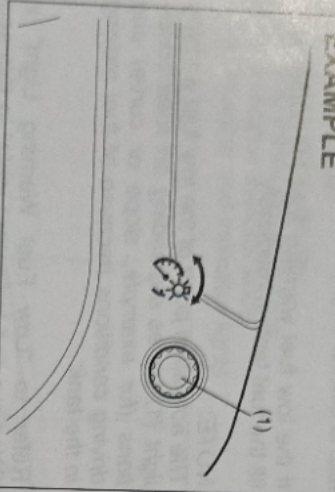
Refer to "Low Fuel Warning Light" in "Warning and Indicator Lights" in this section for details.

The mark (2) indicates that the fuel filler door is located on the left side of the vehicle.

BEFORE DRIVING

Brightness Control

EXAMPLE



When the ignition switch is turned to the "ON" position, the instrument panel lights come on.

Your vehicle has a system to automatically dim the brightness of the instrument panel lights when the position lights or headlights are on.

When the position lights and/or headlights are ON, you can control the meter illumination intensity.

To increase the brightness of the instrument panel lights, turn the brightness control knob (1) clockwise.

To reduce the brightness of the instrument panel lights, turn the brightness control knob (1) counterclockwise.

2-32

⚠ WARNING

If you attempt to adjust the display while driving, you could lose control of the vehicle.

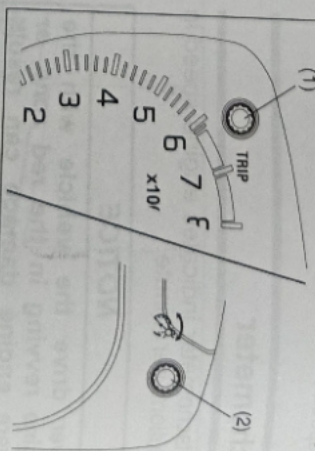
Do not attempt to adjust the display while driving.

NOTE:

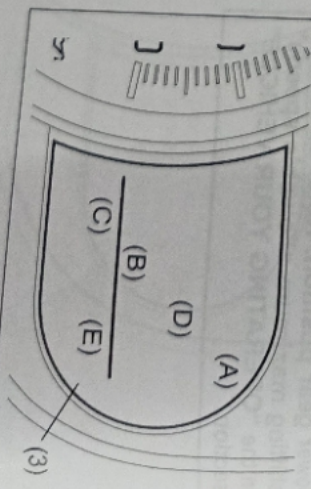
- If you do not turn the brightness control knob within several seconds of activating the brightness control display, the brightness control display will be canceled automatically.
- When you reconnect the battery, the brightness of the instrument panel lights will be reinitialized. Readjust the brightness according to your preference.

Information Display

EXAMPLE



EXAMPLE



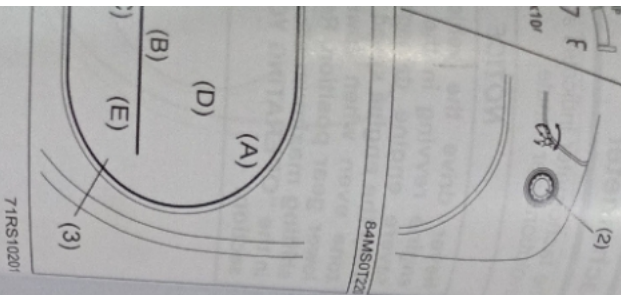
- (1) Trip meter selector knob
- (2) Indicator selector knob
- (3) Information display

Information Display

EXAMPLE

When the ignition switch is in the "ON" position, the information display shows the following information.

- Display (A)**
Fuel gauge
- Display (B)**
Trip meter / Odometer / Fuel consumption / Driving range
- Display (C)**
Clock
- Display (D)**
Gear position indicator (for Auto Gear Shift vehicles)
- Display (E)**
Thermometer (if equipped)



Fuel Gauge

When the ignition switch is in the "ON" position, the display (A) shows the fuel gauge.

Refer to "Fuel Gauge" in this section.

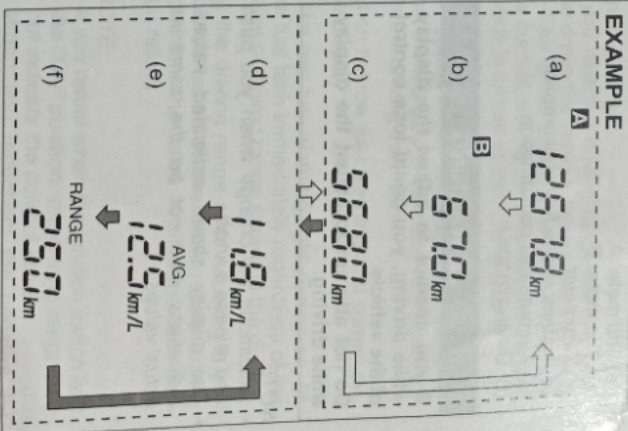
Trip meter / Odometer / Fuel consumption / Driving range

When the ignition switch is in the "ON" position, the display (B) shows one of the following indications, trip meter A, trip meter B, odometer, instantaneous fuel consumption, average fuel consumption or driving range.

To switch the display indication (B), push the trip meter selector knob (1) or the indicator selector knob (2) quickly.

BEFORE DRIVING

EXAMPLE



↕	↕	Push the trip meter selector knob (1).
↕	↕	Push the indicator selector knob (2).

BEFORE DRIVING

- (a) Trip meter A
- (b) Trip meter B
- (c) Odometer
- (d) Instantaneous fuel consumption
- (e) Average fuel consumption
- (f) Driving range

WARNING

If you attempt to adjust the display while driving, you could lose control of the vehicle.

Do not attempt to adjust the display while driving.

NOTE:

- Indications will change when you push and release a knob.
- The display shows estimated values. Indications may not be the same as actual values.

Trip meter

The trip meter can be used to measure the distance traveled on short trips or between fuel stops. You can use the trip meter A or trip meter B independently.

To reset the trip meter to zero, push and hold the trip meter selector knob (1) for a while when the display shows the trip meter.

NOTE:

The indicated maximum value of the trip meter is 9999.9. When you run past the maximum value, the indicated value will return to 0.0.

Odometer

The odometer records the total distance the vehicle has been driven.

NOTICE

Keep track of your odometer reading and check the maintenance schedule regularly for required services. Increased wear or damage to certain parts can result from failure to perform required services at the proper mileage intervals.

Instantaneous fuel consumption

The display shows the value of instantaneous fuel consumption only when the vehicle is moving.

NOTE:

- The display does not show the value unless the vehicle is moving.
- The indicated maximum value of instantaneous fuel consumption is 30. More than 30 will be indicated on the display even if the actual instantaneous fuel consumption is higher.
- The indication on the display may be delayed if fuel consumption is greatly affected by driving conditions.
- The display shows estimated values. Indications may not be the same as actual values.
- You can change the units that instantaneous fuel consumption is displayed in. Refer to "Average fuel consumption" in this section.

Average fuel consumption

If you select the last time play shows consumption

NOTE:

When you reset the negative value of average fuel consumption is shown after

BEFORE DRIVING

Average fuel consumption

If you selected average fuel consumption the last time you drove the vehicle, the display shows the last value of average fuel consumption from previous driving when the ignition switch is turned to the "ON" position. Unless you reset the value of average fuel consumption, the display indicates the value of average fuel consumption which includes average fuel consumption during previous driving.

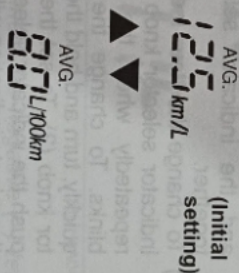
To reset the average fuel consumption to zero, push and hold the indicator selector knob (2) for a while when the display shows the average fuel consumption.

NOTE:

When you reset the indication or reconnect the negative (-) terminal to the battery, the value of average fuel consumption will be shown after driving for a while.

To change the unit of average fuel consumption, while pushing and holding the trip meter selector knob (1), turn the indicator selector knob (2).

EXAMPLE



76MH0A046

NOTE:

- When you change the units that average fuel consumption is displayed in, the instantaneous fuel consumption units will be changed automatically.
- When you reconnect the negative (-) terminal to the battery, the unit of the average fuel consumption will be reinitialized. Change the unit again to your preference.

Driving range

If you selected driving range the last time you drove the vehicle, the display indicates "---" for a few seconds and then indicates the current driving range when the ignition switch is turned to the "ON" position.

The driving range shown in the display is the approximate distance you can drive until the fuel gauge indicates "E", based on current driving conditions.

When the low fuel warning light comes on, the display "---" will appear.

If the low fuel warning light comes on, fill the fuel tank immediately regardless of the value of driving range shown in the display.

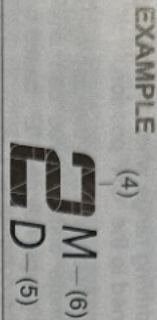
As the driving range after refueling is calculated based on the most recent driving condition, the value is different each time you refuel.

NOTE:

- If you refuel when the ignition switch is in the "ON" position, the driving range may not indicate the correct value.
- When you reconnect the negative (-) terminal to the battery, the value of driving range will be shown after driving for a while.

BEFORE DRIVING

Gear position indicator
(if equipped)



The display (D) shows some of the following indications.

Gear position indicator (for Auto Gear Shift vehicles)

The display shows the current gear position (4).

Drive mode indicator:

When you are using the drive mode, the display shows the drive mode indicator (5).

Manual mode indicator:

When you are using the manual mode, the display shows the manual mode indicator (6).

For details on how to use the transaxle, refer to "Using the Transaxle" in the "OPERATING YOUR VEHICLE" section.

Clock

When the ignition switch is in the "ON" position, the display (C) shows the time.

To change the time indication:

- 1) Push the trip meter selector knob (1) and the indicator selector knob (2) together.

- 2) To change the hour indication, turn the indicator selector knob (2) left or right repeatedly when the hour indication blinks. To change the hour indication quickly, turn and hold the indicator selector knob (2). To set the hour indication, push the indicator selector knob (2) and the minute indication will blink.

- 3) To change the minute indication, turn the indicator selector knob (2) left or right repeatedly when the minute indication blinks. To change the minute indication quickly, turn and hold the indicator selector knob (2). To set the minute indication, push the indicator selector knob (2).

⚠ WARNING

If you attempt to adjust the display while driving, you could lose control of the vehicle.

Do not attempt to adjust the display while driving.

NOTE:

When you reconnect the negative (-) terminal to the battery, the clock indication will be reinitialized. Change the indication again to your preference.

Thermometer (if equipped)

When the ignition switch is in the "ON" position, the display (E) shows the thermometer. The thermometer indicates the outside temperature.

EXAMPLE



76MH0A042

If the outside temperature drops to freezing, the mark (g) will appear on the display.

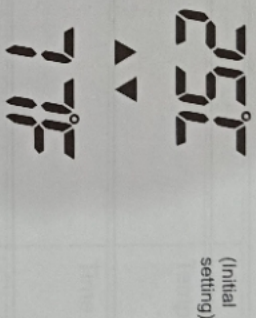
NOTE:

- The outside temperature indication is not the actual outside temperature when driving at low speed, or when stopped.
- If there is something wrong with the thermometer, or just after the ignition switch is turned to the "ON" position, the display may not indicate the outside temperature.

When the display (B) shows the driving range, you can change the unit of temperature.

To change the unit of temperature, while pushing and holding the trip meter selector knob (1), turn the indicator selector knob (2).

EXAMPLE



76MH0A043

NOTE:

When you reconnect the negative (-) terminal to the battery, the unit of temperature will be reinitialized. Change the unit again to your preference.

BEFORE DRIVING

Auto Gear Shift

In the setting mode, you can set up the following functions.

Indication	Functions
TEMP	Temperature unit "°C"
CLOCK	Time indication of clock "L1"
door	Central door locking system "d1"
LIght	Additional flashes of the turn signal "L2"
DEFAULT	Initialization setting "dE-on"
End	Exit the setting mode "End"



BEFORE DRIVING

Auto Gear Shift

In the setting mode, you can set up the following functions.

Indication	Functions
TEMP	Temperature unit "°C"
CLOCK	Time indication of clock "12"
door	Central door locking system "d1"
LIGHT	Additional flashes of the turn signal "L2"
DEFROST	Initialization setting "def-on"
End	Exit the setting mode "End"

BEFORE DRIVING

	Turn the indicator selector knob (2).
	Push the indicator selector knob (2).

NOTE:
Depending on vehicle's specifications, some items may not be displayed.

How to operate the setting mode:

- 1) When the ignition switch is in the "ON" position and the vehicle is stationary, push the trip meter selector knob (1) to switch the information display indication (B) to the odometer.
- 2) Push and hold the indicator selector knob (2) until the display shows "ELCH" for manual transaxle vehicle or "LETP" for Auto Gear Shift vehicle.
- 3) Turn and/or push the indicator selector knob (2) to select a function that you want to set up according to the above chart.
- 4) Turn and/or push the indicator selector knob (2) to register settings of the following functions.

Temperature unit "LE" (if equipped)

- EE-LEL : °C setting (default setting)
- EE-FRH : °F setting

2-40

Time indication of clock "EL"

- EL-LEH : 12-hour format (default setting)
- EL-LEH : 24-hour format

Central door locking system "d1"

- d1-LE1 : Unlock all doors by turning the key or pushing the keyless entry system transmitter once
- d1-5LE2 : Unlock all doors by turning the key or pushing the keyless entry system transmitter twice (default setting)

Additional flashes of the turn signal "LE2"

- LE2-5LE1 : Turn signal flashes three times after the turn signal lever is returned (default setting)
- LE2-5LE2 : Disable the additional flashes of turn signal

Initialization setting "dE-on"

- dE-on : Initialize all settings

EXAMPLE

AB
d1-5LE2

NOTE:

- As shown in the above illustration, "AB" indicates on the display of the currently setting item.
- To go back to the higher level display during operation, turn the indicator selector knob (2) to display "BRL" "BRL" and then push the indicator selector knob (2).

- 5) To exit the setting mode, switch the indicator selector knob (2) to show "End" and then push the indicator selector knob (2).

Warning and Indicator Lights

Brake System Warning Light



65D477

Three different types of operations exist depending on the vehicle's specification.

- 1) The light comes on briefly when the ignition switch is turned to the "ON" position.
- 2) The light comes on when the parking brake is engaged with the ignition switch in the "ON" position.
- 3) The light comes on when under either or both of above two conditions.

The light also comes on when the fluid in the brake fluid reservoir falls below the specified level.

The light should go out after starting the engine and fully releasing the parking brake, if the fluid level in the brake fluid reservoir is adequate.

The light also comes on together with the ABS warning light when the rear brake force control function (proportioning valve function) of the ABS system fails.

If the brake system warning light comes on while you are driving the vehicle, it may mean that there is something wrong with the vehicle's brake system. If this happens, you should:

- 1) Pull off the road and stop carefully.

▲ WARNING

Remember that stopping distance may be longer, you may have to push harder on the pedal, and the pedal may go down farther than normal.

- 2) Test the brakes by carefully starting and stopping at the side of the road.
 - If you determine that it is safe, drive carefully at low speed to the nearest dealer for repairs, or
 - Have the vehicle towed to the nearest dealer for repairs.

▲ WARNING

If any of the following conditions occur, you should immediately ask your SUZUKI dealer to inspect the brake system.

- If the brake system warning light does not go out after the engine has been started and the parking brake has been fully released.
- If the brake system warning light does not come on when the ignition switch is turned to the "ON" position.
- If the brake system warning light comes on at any time during vehicle operation.

NOTE:

Because the disc brake system is self-adjusting, the fluid level will drop as the brake pads become worn. Replenishing the brake fluid reservoir is considered normal periodic maintenance.

NOTE:

(Parking Brake Reminder Buzzer)

A buzzer sounds intermittently to remind you to release the parking brake if you start the vehicle without releasing the parking brake. Make sure that the parking brake is fully released and the brake system warning light turns off.

BEFORE DRIVING

"AIR BAG" Light (if equipped)



63J030

This light blinks or comes on for several seconds when the ignition switch is turned to the "ON" position so you can check if the light is working.

The light will come on and stay on if there is a problem in the air bag system.

⚠ WARNING

If the "AIR BAG" light does not blink or come on briefly when the ignition switch is turned to the "ON" position, stays on for more than 10 seconds, or comes on while driving, the air bag system may not work properly, which could result in serious injury in the event of a crash. Have the both systems inspected by an authorized SUZUKI dealer.

Anti-Lock Brake System (ABS)
Warning Light (if equipped)



65D529

When the ignition switch is turned to the "ON" position, the light comes on briefly so you can check that the light is working.

If the light stays on, or comes on when driving, there may be something wrong with the ABS.

If this happens:

- 1) Pull off the road and stop carefully.
- 2) Turn the ignition switch to "LOCK" and then start the engine again.

If the warning light comes on briefly then turns off, the system is normal. If the warning light still stays on, the system will be something wrong.

If the light and the brake system warning light stay on, or come on simultaneously when driving, your ABS system is equipped with the rear brake force control function (proportioning valve function) and there may be something wrong with both the rear brake force control function and anti-lock function of the ABS system.

If one of these happens, have the system inspected by your SUZUKI dealer. If the ABS becomes inoperative, the brake system will function as an ordinary brake system that does not have this ABS system.

Seat

This drive For refer Syst

Seat Belt Warning Light



60G049

This light blinks as a reminder until the driver's seat belt is buckled. For details about the seat belt reminder, refer to "Seat Belts and Child Restraint Systems" in this section.

Malfunction Indicator Light



63J031

Your vehicle has a computer-controlled emission control system. A malfunction indicator light is provided on the instrument panel to indicate when it is necessary to have the emission control system serviced. The malfunction indicator light comes on when the ignition switch is turned to "ON" position to let you know the light is working and goes out when the engine is started.

If the malfunction indicator light comes on or blinks when the engine is running, there is a damage with the emission control system. Bring the vehicle to your SUZUKI dealer to have the damage fixed.

NOTICE

Continuing to drive the vehicle when the malfunction indicator light is on or blinking can cause permanent damage to the vehicle's emission control system, and can affect fuel economy and driveability.

BEFORE DRIVING

Transaxle Warning Light (if equipped)



80J219

This light comes on for several seconds when the ignition switch is turned to the "ON" position so you can check the light is working.

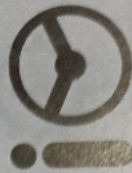
If this light comes on when the engine is running, there is a problem with the Auto Gear Shift system. Ask your SUZUKI dealer to have the system inspected.

NOTE:

If the Auto Gear Shift system temperature becomes too high, this light will blink. Stop the vehicle in a safe place and let the system cool down.

BEFORE DRIVING

Electric Power Steering Light



79J039

This light comes on when the ignition switch is turned to the "ON" position, and goes out when the engine is started.

If this light comes on while driving, the power steering system may not work properly. Have the system inspected by your SUZUKI dealer.

NOTE:

Following operations of the steering wheel while parking or driving at a very low-speed may have steering effort bigger gradually. This is not a malfunction of the steering system, but the power steering control system limits the power assist in order to prevent them from overheating.

- The steering wheel is operated very often.
 - The steering wheel is kept in a fully turned position for a long while.
- When the power steering control system cool down, the power steering system back to the original condition.

2-44

However, repeating these operations could cause the power steering system damaged.

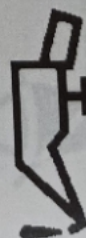
NOTE:

If the power steering system does not work properly, you will feel heavier to steer but you still will be able to steer.

NOTE:

If the steering is operated, you may hear noise. This is normal and indicates that the power steering system works properly.

Oil Pressure Light



50X36

This light comes on when the ignition switch is turned to the "ON" position, and goes out when the engine is started. The light will come on and remain on if there is insufficient oil pressure. If the light comes on when driving, pull off the road as soon as you can and stop the engine.

Check the oil level and add oil if necessary. If there is enough oil, the lubrication system should be inspected by your SUZUKI dealer before you drive the vehicle again.

NOTICE

- If you operate the engine with this light on, severe engine damage can result.
- Do not rely on the Oil Pressure Light to indicate the need to add oil. Be sure to periodically check the engine oil level.

BEFORE DRIVING

High Engine Coolant Temperature Warning Light (red color)

If this light blinks while driving, it means the engine is running hot. If the light stays on after blinking, then the engine is overheating. To avoid actual overheating, if this light blinks or stays on while driving, follow the instructions in the "If the Engine Overheats" of "EMERGENCY SERVICE" section.



54G344

When the ignition switch is turned to the "ON" position, this light comes on briefly so you can check that the light is working.

This indicator has two following functions.

Low Engine Coolant Temperature Light (blue color)

This light stays on while the engine is still cold and goes off when the engine has warmed up.

If this light blinks, there is a problem with the system. Have your vehicle inspected by your SUZUKI dealer.

Charging Light



50G052

This light comes on when the ignition switch is turned to the "ON" position, and goes out when the engine is started. The light will come on and remain on if there is something wrong with the battery charging system. If the light comes on when the engine is running, the charging system should be inspected immediately by your SUZUKI dealer.

NOTICE

Continuing to drive the vehicle when engine overheating is indicated can result in severe engine damage.

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BEFORE DRIVING

Charging Light



This light comes on when the ignition switch is turned to the "ON" position, and goes out when the engine is started. The light will come on and remain on if there is something wrong with the battery charging system. If the light comes on when the engine is running, the charging system should be inspected immediately by your SUZUKI dealer.

Engine Coolant Temperature Light



When the ignition switch is turned to the "ON" position, this light comes on briefly so you can check that the light is working.

This indicator has two following functions.

Low Engine Coolant Temperature Light (blue color)

This light stays on while the engine is still cold and goes off when the engine has warmed up.

If this light blinks, there is a problem with the system. Have your vehicle inspected by your SUZUKI dealer.

High Engine Coolant Temperature Warning Light (red color)

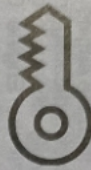
If this light blinks while driving, it means the engine is running hot. If the light stays on after blinking, then the engine is overheating. To avoid actual overheating, if this light blinks or stays on while driving, follow the instructions in the "If the Engine Overheats" of "EMERGENCY SERVICE" section.

NOTICE

Continuing to drive the vehicle when engine overheating is indicated can result in severe engine damage.

BEFORE DRIVING

Immobilizer System Light



80JMN122

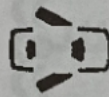
When the ignition switch is turn to the "ON" position, this light comes on briefly so you can check that the light is working. If this light blinks with the ignition switch is turn to the "ON", the engine will not start.

NOTE:

If this light blinks, turn the ignition switch to the "LOCK" position, then turn it back to the "ON" position.

If the light still blinks with the ignition switch turned to the "ON" position, there may be something wrong with your key or with the immobilizer system. Ask your SUZUKI dealer to inspect the system.

Open Door Warning Light



54G391

This light remains on until all doors (including the tailgate) are completely closed.

If any door (including the tailgate) is open when the vehicle is moving, a ding sounds to remind you to close all doors completely.

Depress Brake Pedal Indicator (if equipped)



76MH0A047

Refer to "Auto Gear Shift" in the "OPERATING YOUR VEHICLE" section for details.

Low Fuel Warning Light



54G3

If this light comes on, fill the fuel tank immediately.

When this light comes on, a ding sound once to remind you to fill the fuel.

If you do not fill the fuel, a ding sound every time when the ignition switch is turned to the "ON" position.

NOTE:

The activation point of this light varies depending on road conditions (for example, slope or curve) and driving conditions because of fuel moving in the tank.

TAC NOS: 9.926/2016, 9.927/2016
9.920/2016



Turn Signal Indicators



54G343

50G055

When you turn on the left or right turn signals, the corresponding green arrow on the speedometer will flash along with the respective turn signal lights. When you turn on the hazard warning switch, both arrows will flash along with all of the turn signal lights.

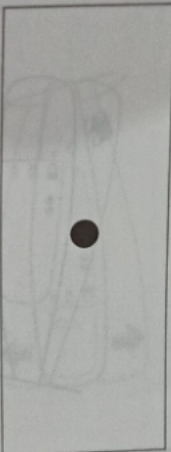
Main Beam (high beam) Indicator Light



50G056

This indicator comes on when headlight main beams (high beams) are turned on.

Theft Deterrent Light

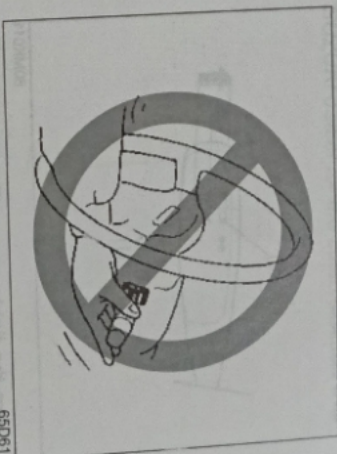


82K269

For details about the theft deterrent light, refer to "Theft Deterrent Light" in this section.

Also, if this light blinks for 15 seconds when the ignition switch is turned to the "ON" position, there is the problem with the electrical control system. Ask your SUZUKI dealer to have the system inspected.

Lighting Control Lever



65D611

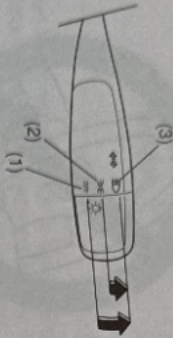
⚠ WARNING

To avoid possible injury, do not operate controls by reaching through the steering wheel.

BEFORE DRIVING

Lighting Operation

EXAMPLE



60MK011

To turn the lights on or off, twist the knob on the end of the lever. There are three positions:

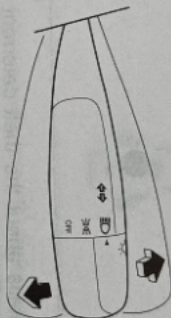
OFF (1)
All lights are off.

ON (2)
Front position lights, tail lights, license plate light and instrument lights are on, but headlights are off.

HEAD (3)
Front position lights, tail lights, license plate light, instrument lights and headlights are on.

2-48

EXAMPLE



60MK012

With the headlights on, push the lever forward to switch to the high beams (main beams) or pull the lever toward you to switch to the low beams. When the high beams (main beams) are on, a light on the instrument panel will come on. To momentarily activate the high beams (main beams) as a passing signal, pull the lever slightly toward you and release it when you have completed the signal.

Lights "On" reminder

A buzzer/chime sounds to remind you to turn off the lights if they are left on when the ignition key is removed and the driver's door is opened.

Turn Signal Control Lever



65081

WARNING

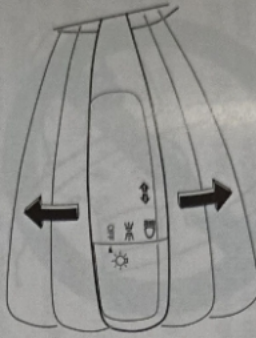
To avoid possible injury, do not operate controls by reaching through the steering wheel.

Lever

Turn Signal Operation

With the ignition switch in the "ON" position, move the lever up or down to activate the right or left turn signals.

Normal turn signal



EXAMPLE

60MKO13

Move the lever all the way upward or downward to signal. When the turn is completed, the signal will cancel and the lever will return to its normal position.

Lane change signal



EXAMPLE

60MKO14

Sometimes, such as when changing lanes, the steering wheel is not turned far enough to cancel the turn signal. For convenience, you can flash the turn signal by moving the lever part way and holding it there. The lever will return to its normal position when you release it.

NOTE:

The turn signal and its indicator flash three times even if you return the lever immediately after moving it.

NOTE:

The turn signal and its indicator can be set whether they flash three times after the turn signal lever is returned via the information display. Refer to "Information Display" in this section.

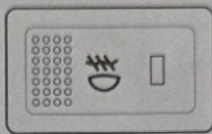
BEFORE DRIVING

NOTE:

You can customize the setting for the number of times of flashing of the turn signal and its indicator. Please ask an authorized SUZUKI dealer for the customization.

BEFORE DRIVING

Front Fog Light Switch (if equipped)



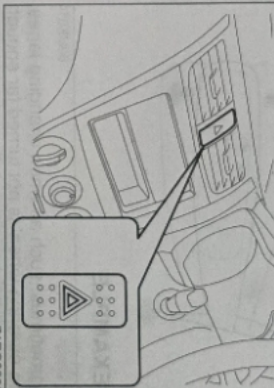
EXAMPLE

The front fog light comes on when the fog light switch is pushed in with the position lights, tail lights and/or the headlights are on. An indicator light above the switch will be lit when the front fog light is on.

NOTE:
In some countries the lighting operation may be different from the above description according to local regulations.

Hazard Warning Switch

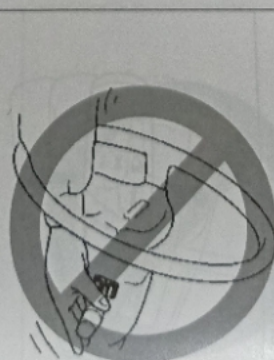
EXAMPLE



71RS02007

Push in the hazard warning switch to activate the hazard warning lights. All turn signal lights and both turn signal indicators will flash simultaneously. To turn off the lights, push the switch again. Use the hazard warning lights to warn other traffic during emergency parking or when your vehicle could otherwise become a traffic hazard.

Windshield Wiper and Washer Lever



6501

⚠ WARNING
To avoid possible injury, do not operate controls by reaching through the steering wheel.

Windshield Wiper and Washer Lever
When the lever is in the "OFF" position, the wiper and washer are off.
When the lever is moved to the "ON" position, the wiper and washer are activated. The wiper and washer will operate until the lever is moved back to the "OFF" position.
When the lever is moved to the "MIST" position, the wiper will operate once and then return to the "OFF" position.
When the lever is moved to the "WASH" position, the washer will spray water onto the windshield and the wiper will operate once and then return to the "OFF" position.
When the lever is moved to the "INTERMITTENT" position, the wiper will operate at an intermittent rate. The rate can be adjusted by moving the lever up or down.
When the lever is moved to the "CONTINUOUS" position, the wiper will operate continuously.
When the lever is moved to the "WASH" position, the washer will spray water onto the windshield and the wiper will operate once and then return to the "OFF" position.
When the lever is moved to the "MIST" position, the wiper will operate once and then return to the "OFF" position.
When the lever is moved to the "ON" position, the wiper and washer are activated. The wiper and washer will operate until the lever is moved back to the "OFF" position.

Windshield Wiper and Washer



65D611

WARNING

Possible injury, do not operate by reaching through the wheel.

Wiper and Washer Operation

When the ignition switch is in the "ON" position, you can use the wiper/washer lever.

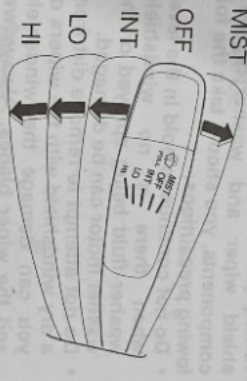
When the wipers are under heavy load such as covered by snow, the breaker will be activated and the wipers will stop operating to protect the wiper motor from overheating.

If the wiper stops during operation, do the following methods.

- 1) Stop the vehicle in a safe place, and turn the engine off.
- 2) Move the wiper lever and switch to "OFF" position.
- 3) Remove obstacles such as snow on the wipers.
- 4) After a while, when the temperature of the wiper motor becomes low enough, the breaker will be reset automatically and the wipers will be able to use.

If you cannot use the wipers after a while, there may be another problem. Ask your SUZUKI dealer to have the wipers inspected.

Windshield Wipers



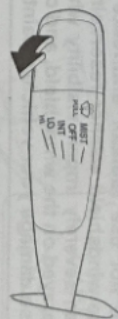
EXAMPLE

71RS02022

To turn the windshield wipers on, move the lever down to one of the three operating positions. In the "INT" position, the wipers operate intermittently. The "INT" position is very convenient for driving in mist or light rain. In the "LO" position, the wipers operate at a steady low speed. In the "HI" position, the wipers operate at a steady high speed. To turn off the wipers, move the lever back to the "OFF" position. Move the lever up and hold it to the "MIST" position, the windshield wipers will turn on continuously at low speed.

BEFORE DRIVING

Windshield Washer



EXAMPLE

71RS02021

To spray windshield washer fluid, pull the lever toward you. The windshield wipers will automatically turn on at low speed if they are not already on and the "INT" position is equipped.

BEFORE DRIVING

▲ WARNING

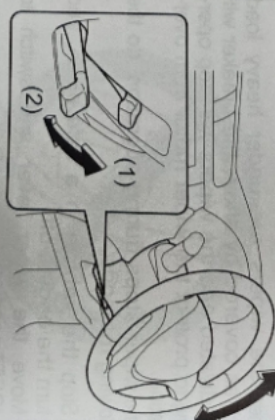
- To prevent windshield icing in cold weather, turn on the defroster to heat the windshield before and during windshield washer use.
- Do not use radiator antifreeze in the windshield washer reservoir. It can severely impair visibility when sprayed on the windshield, and can also damage your vehicle's paint.

NOTICE

- To help prevent damage to the windshield wiper and washer system components, you should take the following precautions:
- Do not continue to hold in the lever when there is no windshield washer fluid being sprayed or the washer motor can be damaged.
 - Do not attempt to remove dirt from a dry windshield with the wipers or you can damage the windshield and the wiper blades. Always wet the windshield with washer fluid before operating the wipers.
 - Clear ice or packed snow from the wiper blades before using the wipers.
 - Check the washer fluid level regularly. Check it often when the weather is bad.
 - Only fill the washer fluid reservoir 3/4 full during cold weather to allow room for expansion if the temperature falls low enough to freeze the solution.

Tilt Steering Lock Lever

EXAMPLE



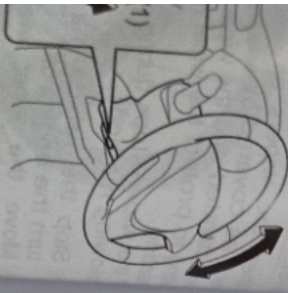
- (1) LOCK
- (2) UNLOCK

The lock lever is located under the steering column. To adjust the steering wheel height:

- 1) Push down the lock lever to unlock the steering column.
- 2) Adjust the steering wheel to the desired height and lock the steering column by pulling up the lock lever.
- 3) Try moving the steering wheel up and down to make sure it is securely locked in position.

71RS0200

Steering Wheel Lock Lever



71RSJ2020

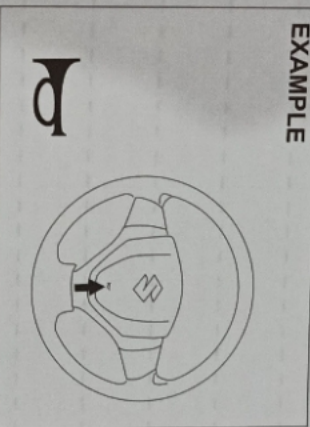
located under the steering wheel. Push the steering wheel lock lever to unlock the steering wheel to the desired position. Push the steering wheel up and down to ensure it is securely locked.

⚠ WARNING

Never attempt to adjust the steering wheel height while the vehicle is moving or you could lose control of the vehicle.

Horn

EXAMPLE



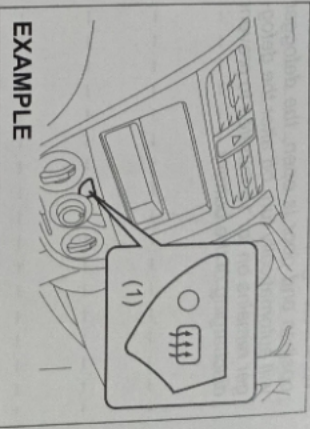
71RS10203

Press the horn button of the steering wheel to sound the horn. The horn will sound with the ignition switch in any position.

BEFORE DRIVING

Heated Rear Window Switch

EXAMPLE



71RSJ2020

When the rear window is misted, push this switch (1) to clear the window.

An indicator light will be lit when the defogger is on. The defogger will work only when the engine is running. To turn off the defogger, push the switch again.

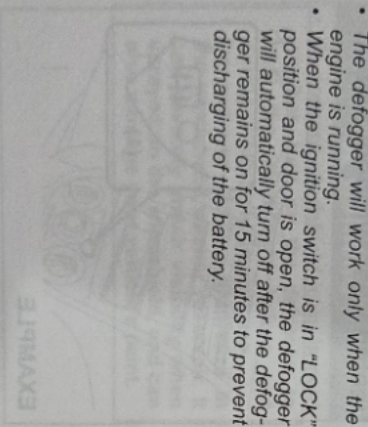
NOTICE

The heated rear window uses a large amount of electricity. Be sure to turn off after the window has become clear.

BEFORE DRIVING

NOTE:

- The defogger will work only when the engine is running.
- When the ignition switch is in "LOCK" position and door is open, the defogger will automatically turn off after the defogger remains on for 15 minutes to prevent discharging of the battery.



NOTICE

Do not use the defogger when the engine is not running. The defogger will automatically turn off after 15 minutes to prevent discharging of the battery.

2-54

NOTICE

To help prevent damage to the windshield wiper and washer system, you should take the following steps:

- Do not continue to hold in the lever when there is no windshield wiper fluid being sprayed or the wiper motor can be damaged.
- Do not attempt to remove dirt, snow or ice by holding the wiper or washer lever down. The windshield and wiper blades can be damaged.
- Do not use the wiper lever to clean the windshield with water.

Do not use the wiper lever to clean the windshield with water. The windshield and wiper blades can be damaged. Do not use the wiper lever to clean the windshield with water. The windshield and wiper blades can be damaged.

NOTICE

Do not use the wiper lever to clean the windshield with water. The windshield and wiper blades can be damaged.



Do not use the wiper lever to clean the windshield with water. The windshield and wiper blades can be damaged. Do not use the wiper lever to clean the windshield with water. The windshield and wiper blades can be damaged.

OPERATING YOUR VEHICLE

OPERATING YOUR VEHICLE

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Exhaust Gas



Avoid breathing exhaust gas. Exhaust gas contains carbon monoxide, a potent poison that is colorless and odorless. Carbon monoxide is invisible and, by itself, is not dangerous. However, it can be deadly. Do not leave your car running in a garage or other enclosed space.

Exhaust Gas Warning



52D334

⚠ WARNING

Avoid breathing exhaust gases. Exhaust gases contain carbon monoxide, a potentially lethal gas that is colorless and odorless. Since carbon monoxide is difficult to detect by itself, be sure to take the following precautions to help prevent carbon monoxide from entering your vehicle.

- Do not leave the engine running in garages or other confined areas.

(Continued)

⚠ WARNING

(Continued)

- Do not park with the engine running for a long period of time, even in an open area. If it is necessary to sit for a short time in a parked vehicle with the engine running, make sure the air intake selector is set to "FRESH AIR" and the fan is at high speed.
- Avoid operating the vehicle with the tailgate or trunk open. If it is necessary to operate the vehicle with the tailgate or trunk open, make sure the sunroof (if equipped) and all windows are closed, and the blower is at high speed with the air intake selector set to "FRESH AIR".
- To allow proper operation of your vehicle's ventilation system, keep the air inlet grille in front of the windshield clear of snow, leaves, or other obstructions at all times.
- Keep the exhaust tailpipe area clear of snow and other material to help reduce the buildup of exhaust gases under the vehicle. This is particularly important when parked in blizzard conditions.
- Have the exhaust system inspected periodically for damage and leaks. Any damage or leaks should be repaired immediately.

OPERATING YOUR VEHICLE

Daily Inspection Checklist

Before Driving



60A1875

- 1) Make sure that windows, mirrors, lights, and reflectors are clean and unobstructed.
- 2) Visually check the tires for the following points:
 - the depth of the tread groove
 - abnormal wear, cracks and damage
 - loose wheel nuts
 - existence of foreign material such as nails, stones, etc.

Refer to "Tires" in "INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE" section for details.

- 3) Look for fluid and oil leaks.

OPERATING YOUR VEHICLE

NOTE:

It is normal for water to drip from the air conditioning system after use.

- 4) Make sure the hood is fully closed and latched.
- 5) Check the headlights, turn signal lights, brake lights and horn for proper operation.
- 6) Adjust the seat.
- 7) Check the brake pedal feeling and the adjustment condition for the parking brake lever or pedal. Refer to "Brake" in "INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE" section for details.
- 8) Adjust the mirrors.
- 9) Make sure that you and all passengers have properly fastened your seat belts.
- 10) Make sure that all warning lights come on as the key is turned to the "ON" position.
- 11) Check all gauges.
- 12) Make sure that the BRAKE SYSTEM WARNING light turns off when the parking brake is released.

Once a week, or each time you fill your fuel tank, perform the following under-hood checks:

- 1) Engine oil level
- 2) Coolant level
- 3) Brake fluid level
- 4) Windshield washer fluid level

- 5) Battery solution level

- 6) Hood latch operation

Pull the hood release handle inside the vehicle. Make sure that you cannot open the hood all the way without releasing the secondary latch. Be sure to close the hood securely after checking for proper latch operation. See "All latches, hinges & locks" of "CHASSIS AND BODY" in the "Periodic Maintenance Schedule" in the "INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE" section for lubrication schedule.

⚠ WARNING

Make sure the hood is fully closed and latched before driving. If it is not, it can fly up unexpectedly during driving, obstructing your view and resulting in an accident.

Once a month, or each time you fill your fuel tank, check the tire pressure using a tire pressure gauge. Also check the tire pressure of the spare tire.

Engine Oil Consumption

It is normal for the engine to consume some engine oil during normal vehicle operation.

The amount of engine oil consumed depends on the viscosity of the oil, the quality of the oil and the conditions under which the vehicle is driven.

More oil is consumed during high-speed driving and when there is frequent acceleration and deceleration. Under high load, your engine also will consume more oil. A new engine also consumes more oil since its pistons, piston rings and cylinder walls have not yet become conditioned. New engines reach the normal level of consumption only after approximately 5000 km (3000 miles) driving.

Oil consumption:

**Max. 1.0 L per 1000 km
(1 Qt. per 600 miles)**

When judging the amount of oil consumption, note that the oil may become diluted and make it difficult to accurately judge the true oil level.

As an example, if a vehicle is used for repeated short trips, and consumes a normal amount of oil, the dipstick may show any drop in the oil level at all, even after 1000 km (600 miles) or more of driving. This is because the oil is gradually

becoming diluted with fuel or moisture, making it appear that the oil level has not changed. You should also be aware that the diluting ingredients evaporate out when the vehicle is subsequently driven at high speeds, such as on an expressway, making it appear that oil is excessively consumed after high-speed driving.

Ignition Switch

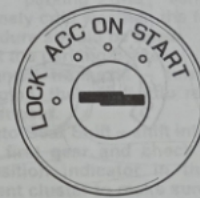


65D611

⚠ WARNING

To avoid possible injury, do not operate controls by reaching through the steering wheel.

EXAMPLE



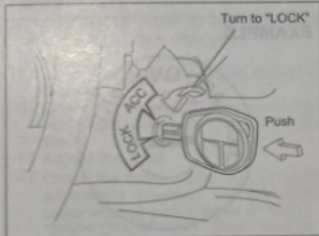
71RS03002

The Ignition switch has the following four positions:

LOCK

This is the normal parking position. It is the only position in which the key can be removed.

OPERATING YOUR VEHICLE



71RS03001

You must push in the key to turn it to the "LOCK" position. It locks the ignition, and prevents normal use of the steering wheel after the key is removed.

To release the steering lock, insert the key and turn it clockwise to one of the other positions. If you have trouble turning the key to unlock the steering, try turning the steering wheel slightly to the right or left while turning the key.

ACC

Accessories such as the radio can operate, but the engine is off.

ON

This is the normal operating position. All electrical systems are on.

START

This is the position for starting the engine using the starter motor. The key should be released from this position as soon as the engine starts.

Ignition key reminder

A buzzer sounds intermittently to remind you to remove the ignition key if it is in the ignition switch when the driver's door is opened.



81A2975

WARNING

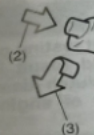
- Never remove the ignition key while the vehicle is moving. The steering wheel will lock and you will not be able to steer the vehicle.
- Always remove the ignition key when leaving the vehicle even if only for a short time. Also do not leave children alone in a parked vehicle. Unattended children could cause accidental movement of the vehicle or could tamper with power windows or power sunroof. They also could suffer from heat stroke in warm or hot weather. These could result in severe injury or even death.

NOTICE

- For protection of a lead-acid battery and a starter motor, do not use the starter motor by turning the key to "START" for more than 12 seconds at a time. If the engine does not start, turn the key to "LOCK" position and wait for more than 30 seconds before trying again. If the engine does not start after several attempts, consult a SUZUKI dealer or a qualified workshop.

Parking Brake

EXAMPLE

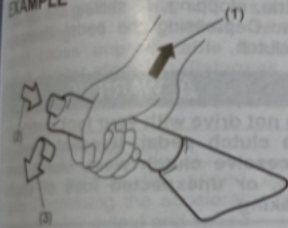


- (1) To set
- (2) To release
- (3) To release

The parking brake lever is located between the seats. To set the brake, pull the parking brake lever up slightly. To release the brake, push the button on the lever with your thumb. Return the lever to its original position.

Parking Brake Lever

EXAMPLE



62J100

- (1) To set
- (2) To release
- (3) To release

The parking brake lever is located between the seats. To set the parking brake, hold the brake pedal down and pull the parking brake lever all the way up. To release the parking brake, hold the brake pedal down, pull up slightly on the parking brake lever, push the button on the end of the lever with your thumb, and lower the lever to its original position.

⚠ WARNING

- Never drive your vehicle with the parking brake on: rear brake effectiveness can be reduced from overheating, brake life may be shortened, or permanent brake damage may result.
- If the parking brake does not hold the vehicle securely or does not fully release, have your vehicle inspected immediately by an authorized SUZUKI dealer.

⚠ WARNING

Always set the parking brake fully before leaving your vehicle or it may move, causing injury or damage. When parking, check that the gearshift lever is in one of the following positions:

- 1st gear or "R" (Reverse) for manual transaxle vehicles.
- D, "M" or "R" for Auto Gear Shift vehicles. Also, check the instrument cluster to make sure that the transaxle is engaged in "1" or "R" position. Remember, even though the transaxle is in gear, you must set the parking brake fully.

OPERATING YOUR VEHICLE

⚠ WARNING

When parking the vehicle in extremely cold weather, the following procedure should be used:

- 1) Set the parking brake.
- 2) Manual transaxle – turn off the engine, then shift into reverse or first gear.

Auto Gear Shift – shift into reverse or first gear and check the gear position indicator in the instrument cluster to make sure that the transaxle is engaged in 1st or reverse, then turn off the engine.

- 3) Get out of the vehicle and put chocks under the wheels.
 - 4) Release the parking brake.
- When you return to your vehicle, you must remember to first set the parking brake, then remove the wheel chocks.

NOTE:

(For Auto Gear Shift Model)

For details on how to use the gearshift lever to park the vehicle, refer to "Parking" in "Auto Gear Shift" in this section.

OPERATING YOUR VEHICLE

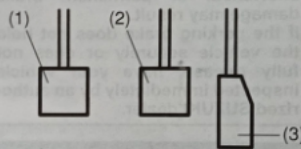
Parking Brake Reminder Buzzer

A buzzer sounds intermittently to remind you to release the parking brake if you start the vehicle without releasing the parking brake. Make sure that the parking brake is fully released and the brake system warning light turns off.

Pedal

Manual transaxle

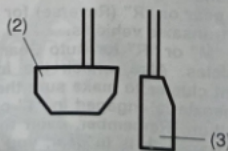
EXAMPLE



80J2121

Auto Gear Shift

EXAMPLE



80J2122

Clutch Pedal (1)

(For manual transaxle)

The clutch pedal is used to disengage the drive to the wheels when starting the engine, stopping, or shifting the gears. Depressing the pedal disengages the clutch.

⚠ WARNING

Do not drive with your foot resting on the clutch pedal. It could result in excessive clutch wear, clutch damage, or unexpected loss of engine braking.

Brake Pedal (2)

Your SUZUKI vehicle is equipped with front disc brakes and rear drum brakes. Depressing the brake pedal applies both sets of brakes.

You may hear occasional brake squeal when you apply the brakes. This is a normal condition caused by environmental factors such as cold, wet, snow, etc.

⚠ WARNING

If brake squeal is excessive and occurs each time the brakes are applied, you should have the brakes checked by your SUZUKI dealer.

⚠ WARNING

Do not "ride" the brakes by applying them continuously or resting your foot on the pedal. This will result in overheating of the brakes which could cause unpredictable braking action, longer stopping distances, or permanent brake damage.

Accelerator Pedal (3)

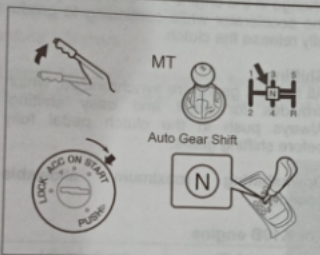
This pedal controls the speed of the engine. Depressing the accelerator pedal increases power output and speed.

NOTE:

Your vehicle is equipped with Brake Override System. If you depress both the accelerator pedal and the brake pedal simultaneously, the engine power output may be suppressed.

Starting the Engine

Before Starting the Engine



71RS10301

- 1) Make sure the parking brake is set fully.
- 2) Manual transaxle – Shift into "N" (Neutral) and depress the clutch pedal all the way to the floor. Hold the clutch pedal while starting the engine.
Auto Gear Shift – Shift into "N" (Neutral) and depress the brake pedal. Hold the brake pedal while starting the engine.

⚠ WARNING

Make sure that the parking brake is set fully and the transaxle is in Neutral before attempting to start the engine.

OPERATING YOUR VEHICLE

Starting a Cold and Warm Engine

With your foot off the accelerator pedal, crank the engine by turning the ignition key to "START". Release the key when the engine starts.

NOTICE

- Stop turning the starter immediately after the engine has started or the starter system can be damaged.
- For protection of a lead-acid battery and a starter motor, do not use the starter motor by turning the key to "START" for more than 12 seconds at a time. If the engine does not start, turn the key to "LOCK" position and wait for more than 30 seconds before trying again. If the engine does not start after several attempts, consult a SUZUKI dealer or a qualified workshop.

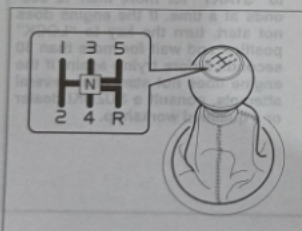
OPERATING YOUR VEHICLE

Using the Transaxle

⚠ WARNING

Do not hang any items on the gearshift lever and do not use the gearshift lever as a handrest. Otherwise, it could prevent proper operation of the gearshift lever and cause its malfunction, resulting in an unexpected accident.

Manual Transaxle



68KH032

Starting off

To start off, depress the clutch pedal all the way to the floor and shift into 1st gear. After releasing the parking brake, gradually release the clutch. When you hear a change in the engine's sound, slowly press the accelerator while continuing to gradually release the clutch.

Shifting

All forward gears are synchronized, which provides for quiet and easy shifting. Always push in the clutch pedal fully before shifting gears.

Downshifting maximum allowable speeds

For K10B engine

Downshifting	km/h (mph)
2nd to 1st	21 (13)
3rd to 2nd	80 (50)
4th to 3rd	120 (75)
5th to 4th	155 (97)*

*NOTE:

You may not accelerate to the maximum allowable speed because of the driving situation and/or the vehicle condition.

NOTICE

Do not downshift to a lower gear the speed faster than the maximum allowable speeds for the maximum speed, or severe damage to engine and transaxle can result.

Keep the engine speed so it does not enter into the red zone of tachometer.

⚠ WARNING

- Reduce your speed and downshift to a lower gear before going up a long or steep hill. A lower gear will allow the engine to provide more braking. Avoid riding the brakes; they may overheat, resulting in brake failure.
- When driving on slippery roads, be sure to slow down before shifting. Excessive and/or sudden changes in engine speed may cause loss of traction, which may cause you to lose control.

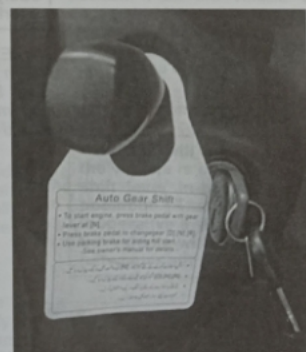
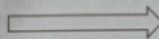
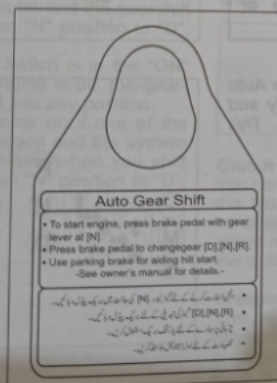
NOTICE

Make sure that the vehicle is completely stationary before you shift into reverse.

How to Start the Car with Auto Gear Shift System (AGS)

- To start engine, press brake pedal with gear lever at [N]
- Press brake pedal to change gear [D], [N], [R].
- Use parking brake for aiding hill start.

Please also refer the hanging Tag containing useful information for the driver. The Tag is been located at Switch Windshield Wiper & Washer Lever installed on the right side of the steering wheel. Refer the below picture of the Tag.



OPERATING YOUR VEHICLE

NOTICE

- To help avoid clutch damage, do not use the clutch pedal as a foot-rest while driving or use the clutch to keep the vehicle stationary on a slope. Depress the clutch fully when shifting.
- When shifting or starting off, do not race the engine. Racing the engine can shorten engine life and affect smooth shifting.

Auto Gear Shift

Auto Gear Shift is a 5-speed forward/reverse transaxle. Auto Gear Shift has the basic features of conventional manual transaxle, but clutch operation and transaxle gear shifting are controlled electronically.

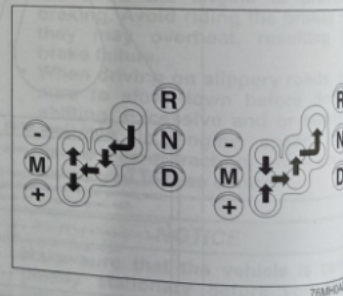
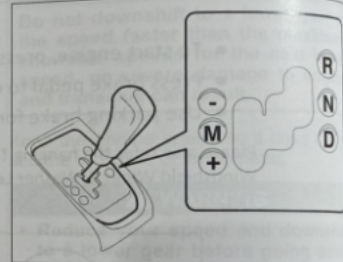
NOTICE

Do not depress both the brake pedal and accelerator pedal simultaneously. This can cause damage or overheating to the clutch.

NOTE:

When you open the driver's door, the Auto Gear Shift systems run automatically and you may hear an operating noise. This sound does not indicate malfunction.

The features are as follows:



OPERATING YOUR VEHICLE

Depress brake pedal indicator



76MH0A047

This light will come on if you do not depress the brake pedal in the following situations.

- When starting the engine.
 - When the engine is on and the gearshift lever is shifted from "N" position to "D", "M" or "R" position.
 - When the ignition switch is in the "ON" position and the engine is off, the gearshift lever is shifted into any position.
- This light will also come on if one of the gears cannot be engaged and the system is unable to re-try shifting when you shift the gearshift lever from "N" position to "D", "M" or "R" position.

76MH0A054

Starting the engine

When starting the engine, always place the gearshift lever in the "N" position and depress the brake pedal firmly. The engine cannot be started unless the gearshift lever is in the "N" position and the brake pedal is depressed.

If you parked vehicle with gear engaged on last time (if you can see "1" or "R"), shift into "N" (Neutral) and depress the brake pedal. Hold the brake pedal while starting the engine. You can hear buzzer in short time.

N

76MH0A056

Clutch operation

You can select either the Drive (D) mode or the Manual (M) mode. Since this vehicle controls clutch operation electronically in either mode, you do not need to operate the clutch.

Creeping function

This vehicle has a creeping function that helps the vehicle to start smoothly by engaging the clutch. When the gearshift lever is in any of the positions "D", "M" or "R", and you release your foot from the brake pedal, the vehicle starts slowly with-

out depressing the accelerator pedal. The creeping function is disabled if you depress the brake pedal or pull up the parking brake lever.

NOTE:

If the driver's door is opened and/or the parking brake lever is engaged with the gear in the "M", "D" or "R" position, the creeping function will not operate.

Parking and Stopping the vehicle

Auto Gear Shift does not have a parking position. Park the vehicle with a gear engaged. Make sure that the gearshift lever is "D", "M", or "R".

Also, check the instrument cluster to make sure that the transaxle is engaged in "1" or "R" position.

NOTICE

A buzzer will sound continuously if the vehicle is operated with the gearshift lever in-between of each shift positions. The vehicle will become inoperative if you continue to operate the vehicle with the gearshift lever in-between shift positions.

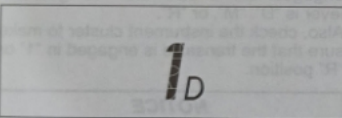
OPERATING YOUR VEHICLE

Drive (D) mode

When the Drive (D) mode is activated, the most appropriate gear position is automatically selected upon operation of the accelerator pedal and variation of vehicle speed.

Normal driving:

- 1) Start the engine as instructed in "Starting the engine" in this section.
- 2) With your foot on the brake pedal, shift the gearshift lever to the "D" position. When the gearshift lever is shifted to the "D" position, the gear will be shifted to 1st.



76MH0A057

NOTE:

- If 1st gear cannot be engaged even though the gearshift lever has been shifted from the "N" to the "D" position, the system will re-try shifting automatically. This will take some time, noise may be heard from the gears, and shifting gear shock may occur. However, they do not indicate malfunction.

- The "N" indicator will flash, the depress brake pedal indicator will come on and a warning buzzer (long pulse sound) will sound if any of the following cases occur;

- If you shift the gearshift lever from the "N" to the "D" position without depressing the brake pedal
- If the system is unable to re-try shifting. You should depress the brake pedal and shift the gearshift lever to "N" position, then shift to "D" again.

- 3) Release the parking brake and brake pedal.
- 4) Depress the accelerator pedal slowly.

⚠ WARNING

- While driving the vehicle, do not shift the gearshift lever to the "N" position. The engine brake may not work and you may get involved in an unexpected accident. If you return the gearshift lever from "N" to "D" because of unintended shifting, the gear position will be shifted according to the current vehicle speed.
- Always keep your foot on the brake pedal while stopped with the engine running. This operation prevents the vehicle from moving due to unintended activation of the creeping function.

NOTICE

If the gearshift lever cannot shift into any position, or the gear is changed to "N" position automatically when the vehicle speed becomes less than 10 km/h (6 mph), there may be a systematic malfunction. In this case, ask your SUZUKI dealer to inspect the Auto Gear Shift system as soon as possible.

NOTICE

Do not operate the system as described below. The life cycle of the clutch may be reduced.

- Using the accelerator pedal to hold the vehicle on an uphill slope with the gearshift lever in the "D" or "M" position. If you perform this operation for a certain period of time, a warning buzzer will sound.
- Shifting the gearshift lever to the "D", "M" or "R" position while running the engine.
- Driving at low speed using a high gear.
- Holding the vehicle on an uphill slope using the creeping function. If you perform this operation for a certain period of time, a warning buzzer will sound.

OPERATING YOUR VEHICLE

Starting off on an uphill/downhill:

Uphill

- 1) Apply the parking brake firmly so that the vehicle does not roll backwards.
- 2) Shift the gearshift lever to the "D" position while depressing the brake pedal. Make sure that the gear position indicator in the instrumental cluster displays 1st gear.
- 3) Release the brake pedal and depress the accelerator pedal gradually, and when the vehicle starts to move, release the parking brake and depress the accelerator pedal to start off.

NOTICE

On an uphill slope, never hold the vehicle at a stop using only the accelerator pedal or the creeping function. If you perform this operation for a certain period of time, a warning buzzer will sound, and in some cases the engine will stall. This can also cause excessive damage to the clutch.

Downhill

- 1) Depress the brake pedal and shift the gearshift lever to the "D" position. Make sure that the gear is in 1st by checking the gear position indicator.
- 2) Release the brake pedal and depress the accelerator pedal slowly. Even if the accelerator pedal is not depressed, the clutch will be engaged when the vehicle speed increases.

Using engine braking:

When driving on a downhill slope, downshifting is recommended. So you can use engine braking.

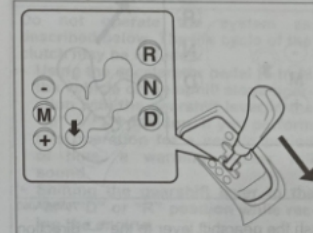
By placing the gearshift lever in the "M" position, the Manual (M) mode is selected, and you can shift to a lower gear manually. For details of downshift operation, refer to "Upshift and downshift" in the "Manual (M) mode".

Manual (M) mode

The gears are not shifted automatically. To shift the transaxle, the driver must operate the gearshift lever to the "+" or "-" direction. As for conventional manual transaxle vehicles, releasing the accelerator pedal a little may help the transaxle to shift smoothly.

Upshift and downshift:

Upshifting



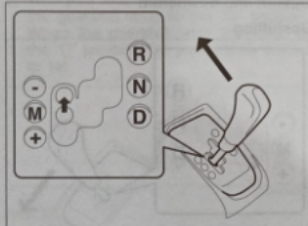
Pull the gearshift lever to the "+" direction and release it. Every time the lever is operated, the transaxle is upshifting 1 step in the order of 1st → 2nd → 3rd → 4th → 5th gear.

OPERATING YOUR VEHICLE

1^M•2^M•3^M•4^M•5^M

76MH0A059

Downshifting



76MH0A060

Push the gearshift lever to the "-" direction and release it. Every time the lever is operated, the transaxle is downshifted in the order 5th \Rightarrow 4th \Rightarrow 3rd \Rightarrow 2nd \Rightarrow 1st gear.

5^M•4^M•3^M•2^M•1^M

76MH0A061

The gear position is displayed on the gear position indicator. The gear position indicator shows the transaxle gear position. Before starting off, always check the gear position indicator to make sure that the transaxle is engaged in 1st or reverse, then depress the accelerator pedal.

NOTE:

- To downshift smoothly, the engine runs fast in some cases. This is done intentionally by the system and is not malfunction.
- When driving down a hill, downshift and use the engine braking appropriately. If necessary, continuous downshifting is possible. However, if downshifting more than 3 steps, gear shifting will take more time.
- When the gear is shifting, a noise can be heard in some case. This is not malfunction.

⚠ WARNING

- Be careful when accelerating, upshifting, downshifting or braking on a slippery surface. Sudden acceleration or engine braking could cause the vehicle to spin or skid.
- To drive down a long or steep hill, reduce your speed and downshift. Remember, if you ride the brakes excessively, they may overheat and fail.
- While driving the vehicle, do not shift the gearshift lever to "N" position. The engine brake may not work and you may get involved in an unexpected accident. If you return the gearshift lever from "N" to "M" because of unintended shifting, the gear position will be shifted according to the current vehicle speed.
- Do not apply the parking brake while driving. Otherwise, it could cause a skid and you may get involved in an unexpected accident.

OPERATING YOUR VEHICLE

NOTICE

- If the gearshift lever cannot shift into any position, or the gear is changed to "N" position automatically when the vehicle speed becomes less than 10 km/h (6 mph), there may be a systematic malfunction. In this case, ask your SUZUKI dealer to inspect the Auto Gear Shift system as soon as possible.
- The manual (M) mode does not upshift even if the engine speed reaches the rev-limit.
- The system will not allow shifting up or down to a gear that would cause engine over-revving or under-revving.
- If frequently driving at low speed using a high gear position, the life cycle of the clutch may be reduced.
- Frequent downshifting (more than 3 positions consecutively) causes the reduction of transaxle life.

Starting off:

- 1) Start the engine as instructed in "Starting the engine" in this section.
- 2) With your foot on the brake pedal, shift the gearshift lever to the "M" position. When the gearshift lever is shifted to the "M" position, the gear will be shifted to 1st. Before starting off, always make sure that the intended gear is engaged

by checking the gear position indicator, then depress the accelerator pedal.

NOTE:

- If 1st gear cannot be engaged even though the gearshift lever has been shifted from the "N" to the "M" position, the system will re-try shifting automatically. This will take some time, noise may be heard from the gears, and shifting gear shock may occur. However, they do not indicate malfunction.
- The "N" indicator will flash, the depress brake pedal indicator will come on and a warning buzzer (long pulse sound) will sound if any of the following cases occur;
 - If you shift the gearshift lever from the "N" to the "M" position without depressing the brake pedal
 - If the system is unable to re-try shifting. You should depress the brake pedal and shift the gearshift lever to "N" position, then shift to "M" position again a few seconds later.

- 3) Release the parking brake and brake pedal. Depress the accelerator pedal slowly for smooth starting.

⚠ WARNING

Always keep your foot on the brake pedal or pull up the parking lever while stopped with the engine running. These operations prevent the vehicle from starting due to unintended activation of the creeping function.

NOTICE

Do not operate the system as described below. The life cycle of the clutch may be reduced.

- Using the accelerator pedal to hold the vehicle on an uphill slope operation with the gearshift lever in the "M" or "D" position. If you perform this operation for a certain period of time, a warning buzzer will sound.
- Shifting the gearshift lever to the "M", "D" or "R" position while racing the engine.
- Driving at low speed using a high gear.
- Stopping on a slope using the creeping function. If you perform this operation for a certain period of time, a warning buzzer will sound.

OPERATING YOUR VEHICLE

Starting off on an uphill/downhill slope:

Uphill

- 1) Apply the parking brake firmly so that the vehicle does not roll backwards.
- 2) Shift the gearshift lever to the "M" position while depressing the brake pedal. Make sure that the gear position indicator in the instrumental cluster displays 1st gear.
- 3) Release the brake pedal and depress the accelerator pedal gradually, and when the vehicle starts to move, release the parking brake and depress the accelerator pedal to start off.

NOTICE

On an uphill slope, never hold the vehicle at a stop using only the accelerator pedal or creeping function. If you perform this operation for a certain period of time, a warning buzzer will sound, and in some cases the engine will stall. This can also cause excessive damage to the clutch.

Downhill

- 1) Depress the brake pedal and shift the gearshift lever to the "M" position. Check the gear position indicator to make sure that the gear is in 1st.
- 2) Release the brake pedal and depress the accelerator pedal slowly. Even though the accelerator pedal is not depressed, the clutch will be engaged when the vehicle speed increases.

Backing up

After the vehicle has stopped completely, depress the brake pedal and shift the gearshift lever to the "R" position. Depress the accelerator pedal slowly as you start off in 1st gear. Before backing up, make sure that reverse gear is selected by checking the gear position indicator.



NOTE:

- If reverse gear cannot be engaged even though the gearshift lever has been shifted from the "N" to the "R" position, the system will re-try shifting automatically. This will take some time, no sound may be heard from the gears, and shifting gear shock may occur. However, they do not indicate malfunction.
 - The "N" indicator will flash, the depress brake pedal indicator will come on and a warning buzzer (long pulse sound) will sound if any of the following cases occur:
 - If you shift the gearshift lever from "N" to the "R" position without depressing the brake pedal
 - If the system is unable to re-try shifting
- You should depress the brake pedal and shift the gearshift lever to "N" position.

OPERATING YOUR VEHICLE

⚠ WARNING

(Continued)

- When leaving the vehicle, stop the engine and park the vehicle with a gear engaged. If you need to leave the vehicle with the engine running, apply the parking brakes firmly, and shift the gearshift lever to the "N" position. Otherwise, the vehicle may move unexpectedly and may cause an accident.

NOTICE

- On a slope, never hold the vehicle at a stop using only the accelerator pedal or the creeping function. If you perform this operation for a certain period of time, a warning buzzer will sound, and in some cases the engine will stall. This can also cause excessive damage to the clutch.
- If the gearshift lever is operated more than necessary, the system may not allow operation of the gearshift lever for a certain period of time, and the gear may not be shifted appropriately. Therefore, do not operate the gearshift lever if not necessary.

3-17

Stopping

The vehicle can be stopped by depressing the brake pedal regardless of the gear position. This is because the clutch is automatically disengaged to prevent the engine from stopping.

- If the gearshift lever is in the "D" position, the gear will be downshifted to 1st when the vehicle stops.
- If the gearshift lever is in the "M" position, the gear will be downshifted to 1st when the vehicle stops.

⚠ WARNING

- When stopping, for example, at a traffic light, be sure to depress the brake pedal firmly. For your safety, apply the parking brake, too, when stopping on a hill.
- When racing the engine, make sure that the gear is in the "N" position by checking the gear position indicator. If the accelerator is operated with the gear in any other position, the vehicle may move resulting in an unexpected accident.
- Do not leave your vehicle unattended while the engine is running.

(Continued)

NOTICE

On a downhill slope, never hold the vehicle at a stop using only the accelerator pedal or the creeping function. If you perform this operation for a certain period of time, a warning buzzer will sound, and in some cases the engine will stall. This can also cause excessive damage to the clutch.

then shift to "R" position again a few seconds later.

The system will not allow shifting to the "R" position if the vehicle speed is over about 3 km/h (2 mph). If the gearshift lever is operated under this condition, the "N" indicator in the instrument cluster will blink. However, when the vehicle speed drops below about 3 km/h (2 mph), the gear will be shifted to reverse. Make sure that the vehicle has stopped completely before shifting to the "R" position.

76MHD0002

engaged even has been "R" position, ing automati- time, noise s, and shift- : However, on. he depress he on and a sound) will ing cases

er from the it depress-

try shifting pedal and " position.

OPERATING YOUR VEHICLE

Parking

Unlike an automatic transaxle, Auto Gear Shift does not have a parking position. Park the vehicle with a gear engaged.

- 1) Apply the parking brake firmly.
- 2) While depressing the brake pedal, shift the gearshift lever to the "R" position on a downhill slope, and to the 1st position in the drive (D) mode or the "M" position in the manual (M) mode on an uphill slope and confirm the gear position by checking the gear position indicator.
- 3) Stop the engine.

NOTE:

- After the engine is stopped, the gear in the transaxle does not change even if you shift the gearshift lever in any position. Always shift the gearshift lever before stopping the engine.
- Check the transaxle gear position by looking at the gear position indicator, then turn the ignition switch off to stop the engine. Release the brake pedal after a few seconds.

⚠ WARNING

- If the gear is not engaged properly and completely before the ignition switch is turned off, the vehicle may not be parked with the gear engaged. Always confirm the gear position by checking the gear position indicator when parking.
- On a downhill slope, the gear should be put in reverse, and in 1st gear on an uphill slope. Otherwise, the vehicle may move, and cause an unexpected accident. If the gear is left in the "N" position, the vehicle cannot be parked with a gear engaged.

Parking cancel

Depress the brake pedal, turn the ignition switch to the "ON" position, and shift the gearshift lever to the "N" position. The gear will be disengaged.

Warning functions

A warning buzzer will sound or the indicator will blink under the following conditions.

Warning buzzer

- The clutch is heated due to excessive load.
- The creeping function is being activated for a long period of time.

NOTICE

In the above cases, pull over to the side of the road and stop the engine, and then ask your SUZUKI dealer to inspect your vehicle. Otherwise, the clutch disc may be damaged.

- The ignition switch is turned to the "LOCK" position with the gear in 2nd, 3rd, 4th or 5th. In this case, turn the ignition switch to the "ON" position and shift the gearshift lever in the "N" position, then turn the ignition switch to "LOCK".
- During a stop, the driver's door is opened with the gearshift lever in the "R", "D" or "M" position while the engine is running.

"N" indicator blinking

When the gear indicator lamp blinks "N", you should depress the brake pedal and shift the gearshift lever to "N" position.

Braking

EXAMPLE



60G165S

The distance needed to bring any vehicle to a halt increases with the speed of the vehicle. The braking distance needed, for example, at 60 km/h (37 mph) will be approximately 4 times greater than the braking distance needed at 30 km/h (19 mph). Start to brake the vehicle when there is plenty of distance between your vehicle and the stopping point, and slow down gradually.

⚠ WARNING

If water gets into the brake drums, brake performance may become poor and unpredictable. After driving through water or washing the underside of the vehicle, test the brakes while driving at a slow speed to see if they have maintained their normal effectiveness. If the brakes are less effective than normal, dry them by repeatedly applying the brakes while driving slowly until the brakes have regained their normal effectiveness.

OPERATING YOUR VEHICLE

Power-Assisted Brakes

Your vehicle has power-assisted brakes. If power assistance is lost due to a stalled engine or other failures, the system is still fully operational on reserve power and you can bring the vehicle to a complete stop by pressing the brake pedal once and holding it down. The reserve power is partly used up when you depress the brake pedal and reduces each time the pedal is pressed. Apply smooth and even pressure to the pedal. Do not pump the pedal.

WARNING

Even without reserve power in the brake system, you can still stop the vehicle by pressing the brake pedal harder than normally required. However, the stopping distance may be longer.

Anti-Lock Brake System (ABS) (if equipped)

ABS will help you avoid skidding by electronically controlling braking pressure. It will also help you maintain steering control when braking on slippery surfaces or when braking hard.

The ABS works automatically, so you do not need any special braking technique. Just push the brake pedal down without pumping. The ABS will operate whenever it senses that the wheels are locking up. You may feel the brake pedal moves a little while the ABS is operating.

NOTE:

- The ABS will not work if vehicle speed is under about 10 km/h (6 mph).
- If the ABS system is activated, you may hear a clunking noise and/or feel pulsating in the brake pedal. This is normal and indicates that the brake fluid pressure is being controlled properly.
- You may hear an operation sound when you start the engine or after the vehicle begins to move. This means that the above systems are in the self-check mode. This sound does not indicate a malfunction.

WARNING

- On some types of loose surfaces (such as gravel, snow-covered roads, etc.) the stopping distance required for an ABS-equipped vehicle may be slightly greater than for a comparable vehicle with a conventional brake system. With a conventional brake system, skidding tires are able to "plow" the gravel or snow layer, shortening the stopping distance. ABS minimizes this resistance effect. Allow for extra stopping distance when driving on loose surfaces.
- On regular paved roads, some drivers may be able to obtain slightly shorter stopping distances with conventional brake systems than with ABS.
- In both of the above conditions, ABS will still offer the advantage of helping you maintain directional control. However, remember that ABS will not compensate for bad road or weather conditions or poor driver judgment. Use good judgment and do not drive faster than conditions will safely allow.

OPERATING YOUR VEHICLE



(1)



(2)

- (1) ABS warning light
(2) Brake system warning light

⚠ WARNING

If the ABS warning light (1) on the instrument panel comes on and stays on while driving, there may be a problem with the ABS system. Ask your SUZUKI dealer to inspect the ABS system immediately. If the ABS system becomes inoperative, the brake system will function as an ordinary brake system that has no ABS.

(Continued)

⚠ WARNING

(Continued)

If the ABS warning light (1) and the Brake system warning light (2) on the instrument panel simultaneously stay on or come on when driving, both anti-lock function and rear brake force control function (proportioning valve function) of the ABS system may have failed. If so, the rear wheels may easily skid or the vehicle can even spin in the worst case when braking on a slippery road or when hard braking even on a dry paved road. Ask your SUZUKI dealer to inspect the ABS system immediately. Drive carefully, avoiding hard braking as much as possible.

How the ABS Works

A computer continuously monitors wheel speed. The computer compares the changes in wheel speed when braking. If the wheels slow suddenly, indicating a skidding situation, the computer will change braking pressure several times each second to prevent the wheels from locking. When you start your vehicle after a stop you may hear a momentary motor noise as the system checks itself.

⚠ WARNING

The ABS may not work properly if tires or wheels other than those specified in the owner's manual are used. This is because the ABS works by comparing changes in wheel speed. When replacing tires or wheels, use only the size and type specified in this owner's manual.

OPERATING YOUR VEHICLE

MEMO

3-22

DRIVING TIPS

Running-in	4-1
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60G409

DRIVING TIPS



52D078S

⚠ WARNING

- **Wear Your Seat Belts at All Times.** Even though air bags are equipped at the front seating positions, the driver and all passengers should be properly restrained at all times, using the seat belts provided. Refer to the "Seat Belts and Child Restraint Systems" section for instructions on proper use of the seat belts.
- **Never drive while under the influence of alcohol or other drugs.** Alcohol and drugs can seriously impair your ability to drive safely, greatly increasing the risk of injury to yourself and others. You should also avoid driving when you are tired, sick, irritated, or under stress.

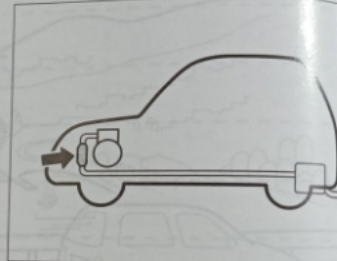
Running-in

NOTICE

The future performance and reliability of the engine depends on the care and restraint exercised during its early life. It is especially important to observe the following precautions during the initial 960 km (600 miles) of vehicle operation.

- After starting, do not race the engine. Warm it up gradually.
- Avoid prolonged vehicle operation at a constant speed. Moving parts will break in better if you vary your speed.
- Start off from a stop slowly. Avoid full throttle starts.
- Avoid hard braking, especially during the first 320 km (200 miles) of driving.
- Do not drive slowly with the transmission in a high gear.
- Drive the vehicle at moderate engine speeds.

Catalytic Converter



80G18

The purpose of the catalytic converter is to minimize the amount of harmful pollutants in your vehicle's exhaust. Use of leaded fuel in vehicles equipped with catalytic converters is prohibited, because lead deactivates the pollutant-reducing components of the catalyst system.

The converter is designed to last the life of the vehicle under normal usage and when unleaded fuel is used. No special maintenance is required on the converter. However, it is very important to keep the engine properly tuned. Engine misfiring, which can result from an improperly tuned engine, may cause overheating of the catalyst. This may result in permanent heat damage

to the catalytic converters.

- To avoid damage to the vehicle and its components:
- Maintain proper operating conditions.
 - In the event of engine trouble, loss of power, or poor vehicle service, do not attempt to repair the engine or transmission without proper diagnosis.
 - Do not push or pull the vehicle.
 - Do not use the vehicle for coasting or idling.
 - Do not use the vehicle for spark plug removal or other maintenance.
 - Do not use the vehicle for rough terrain or off-road driving.
 - Do not use the vehicle for towing or pulling.
 - Avoid excessive engine speeds or tachometer readings.

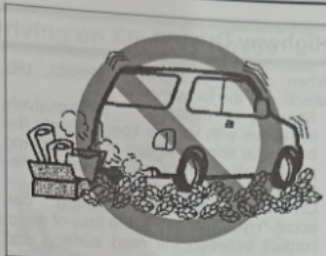
er

to the catalyst and other vehicle components.

NOTICE

To avoid damaging catalyst or other vehicle damage:

- Maintain the engine in the proper operating condition.
- In the event of an engine malfunction, particularly one involving engine misfiring or other apparent loss of performance, have the vehicle serviced promptly.
- Do not turn off the engine or interrupt the ignition when the transaxle is in gear and the vehicle is in motion.
- Do not try to start the engine by pushing or towing the vehicle, or coasting down a hill.
- Do not idle the engine with any spark plug wires disconnected or removed, such as during diagnostic testing.
- Do not idle the vehicle for prolonged periods if idling seems rough or there are other malfunctions.
- Do not allow the fuel tank to get near the empty level.
- Avoid driving your vehicle at excessively high engine speed in or around the red zone of the tachometer.



54G5845

WARNING

Be careful in areas where you park and drive; the catalytic converter and other exhaust components can get very hot. As with any vehicle, do not park or operate this vehicle in areas where combustible materials such as dry grass or leaves can come in contact with a hot exhaust system.

DRIVING TIPS

Improving Fuel Economy

The following instructions will help you improve fuel economy.

Avoid excessive idling

If you are to wait for more than a minute while you are parked, stop the engine and start it again later. When warming up a cold engine, do not allow the engine to idle or apply full throttle until the engine has reached operating temperature. Allow the engine to warm up by driving.

Avoid "fast" starts

Fast starts away from lights or stop signs will consume fuel unnecessarily and shorten engine life. Start off slowly.

Avoid unnecessary stops

Avoid unnecessary deceleration and stopping. Try to maintain a slow, steady speed whenever possible. Slowing down and then accelerating again uses more fuel.

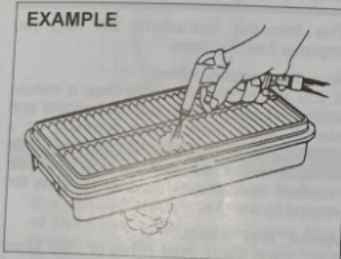
Keep a steady cruising speed

Keep as constant a speed as road and traffic conditions will permit.

DRIVING TIPS

Keep the air cleaner clean

EXAMPLE



If the air cleaner is clogged with dust, there will be greater intake resistance, resulting in decreased power output and increased fuel consumption.

Keep weight to a minimum

The heavier the load, the more fuel the vehicle consumes. Take out any luggage or cargo when it is not necessary.

Keep tire pressures correct

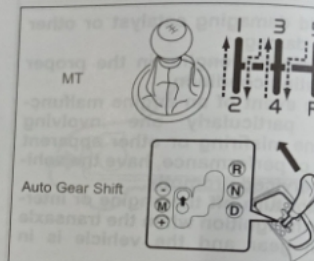
Underinflation of the tires can waste fuel due to increased running resistance of the tires. Keep your tires inflated to the correct pressure shown on the label on the driver's side door or the driver's door lock pillar.

Highway Driving

When driving at highway speeds, pay attention to the following:

- Stopping distance progressively increases with vehicle speed. Apply the brakes far enough ahead of the stopping point to allow for the extra stopping distance.
- On rainy days, "Hydroplaning" can occur. "Hydroplaning" is the loss of direct contact between the road surface and the vehicle's tires due to a water film forming between them. Steering or braking the vehicle while "Hydroplaning" can be very difficult, and loss of control can occur. Keep speed down when the road surface is wet.
- At high speeds, the vehicle may be affected by side winds. Therefore, reduce speed and be prepared for unexpected buffeting, which can occur at the exits of tunnels, when passing by a cut of a hill, or when being overtaken by large vehicles, etc.

Driving on Hills

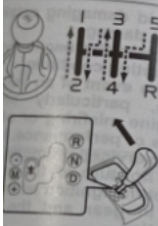


- When climbing steep hills, the vehicle may begin to slow down and show a lack of power. If this happens, you should shift to a lower gear so that the engine will again be operating in its normal power range. Shift rapidly to prevent the vehicle from losing momentum.
- When driving down a hill, the engine should be used for braking by shifting into a lower gear. (Do this with EITHER Auto Gear Shift or manual transaxle.)

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Down Hills



71RS10401

On steep hills, the vehicle slows down and shows a lack of power. If this happens, you should shift to a lower gear so that the engine is operating in its normal power range to prevent the loss of momentum.

When descending a hill, the engine should be used for braking by shifting to a lower gear. (Do this with EITHER a manual or automatic transaxle.)

WARNING

Try not to hold the brake pedal down too long or too often while going down a steep or long hill. This could cause the brakes to overheat, resulting in reduced braking efficiency. Failure to take this precaution could result in loss of vehicle control.

NOTICE

When descending a down hill, NEVER turn the ignition key to the "LOCK" position. Emission control system damage may result.

Driving on Slippery Roads



60G0895

Under wet road conditions you should drive at a lower speed than on dry roads due to possible slippage of tires during braking. When driving on icy, snow-covered, or muddy roads, reduce your speed and avoid sudden acceleration, abrupt braking, or sharp steering movements.

Observe the following precautions:

- Make sure your tires are in good condition and always maintain the specified tire pressure. Refer to the "Tires" in the "INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE" section for details.

(Continued)

DRIVING TIPS

Tire Chains (If equipped)

Tire chains should only be used if they are needed to increase traction or are required by law. Make sure that the chains you use are the correct size for your vehicle's tires. Also make sure that there is enough clearance between the fenders and the chains as installed on the tires.

Install the chains on the front tires tightly, according to the chain manufacturer's instructions. Retighten the chains after driving about 1.0 km (1/2 mile) if necessary. With the chains installed, drive slowly.

NOTICE

- If you hear the chains hitting against the vehicle body while driving, stop and tighten them.
- If your vehicle is equipped with full wheel caps, remove the wheel caps before installing the chains or the wheel caps can be damaged by the chain bands.

on the speedometer. Personal injury and/or vehicle damage may result from spinning the wheels too fast.

DRIVING TIPS

If Your Vehicle Gets Stuck

If your vehicle gets stuck in snow, mud, or sand, follow the directions below:

- 1) Shift the transaxle back and forth between a forward range (or first gear for manual transaxle/Auto Gear Shift). This will create a rocking motion which may give you enough momentum to free the vehicle. Press gently on the accelerator to keep wheel spinning to a minimum wheel rpm. Remove your foot from the accelerator while shifting. Do not race the engine. Excessive wheel spin will cause the tires to dig deeper, making it more difficult to free the vehicle.
- 2) If your vehicle remains stuck after a few minutes of rocking, get another vehicle to pull your vehicle out.

⚠ WARNING

Do not allow anyone to stand near the vehicle when you are rocking it, and do not spin the wheels faster than an indicated 40 km/h (25 mph) on the speedometer. Personal injury and/or vehicle damage may result from spinning the wheels too fast.

NOTICE

Do not continue rocking the vehicle for more than a few minutes. Prolonged rocking can cause engine overheating or transaxle damage.



54G638S

⚠ WARNING

In addition to following the driving tips in this section, it is important to observe the following precautions.

- Make sure your tires are in good condition and always maintain the specified tire pressure. Refer to "Tires" in the "INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE" section for details.

(Continued)

⚠ WARNING

(Continued)

- Do not use tires other than those specified by SUZUKI. Never use different sizes or types of tires on the front and rear wheels. For information regarding the specified tires, refer to the Tire Information Label located on the driver's door pillar.
- Never use oversized tires or special shock absorbers and springs to raise (jack up) your vehicle. This will change the handling characteristics. Oversized tires may also rub against the fender over bumps, causing vehicle damage or tire failure.
- After driving through water, test the brakes while driving at a slow speed to see if they have maintained their normal effectiveness. If the brakes are less effective than normal, dry them by repeatedly applying the brakes while driving slowly until the brakes have regained their normal effectiveness.

Off-road

Do not drive with grass. If you drive it may cause damage to the vehicle.

When Flooded

Avoid deep puddles. Unavoidable in case

WARNING

Use tires other than those specified by SUZUKI. Never use different sizes or types of tires on the front and rear wheels. For information regarding the specified tires, see the Tire Information Label on the driver's door lock.

Do not use oversized tires or shock absorbers and springs (lack up) your vehicle. This changes the handling characteristics. Oversized tires may also rub the fender over bumps, causing vehicle damage or tire failure.

When driving through water, test the brakes while driving at a slow speed to see if they have maintained normal effectiveness. If the brakes are less effective than normal, they may be repeatedly tested by repeatedly applying the brakes while driving through the water. The brakes have their normal effectiveness.

Off-road driving

Do not drive in the field covered with grown grass

When you drive in the field covered with grass, you may cause unexpected accident or vehicle damage by getting caught in grown grass.

When Encountering a Flooded Area



55540004

Avoid driving in a flooded area or a deep puddle. If driving in a flooded area is unavoidable, go slowly in the lowest gear. In case that you have driven in a flooded

area, stop the vehicle in a safe place while checking the brake effectiveness. Then, ask a SUZUKI dealer or a qualified workshop to check the following inspection items.

- Function of brake
- Function of electrical components
- Changes of oil level and quality for engine, transmission and differential. In case that the oil is turbid whitely, water has been mixed in the oil and an oil change is required.
- Lubricant condition of the bearings, suspension joints, etc.

NOTICE

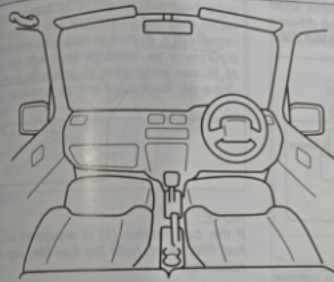
Avoid driving in a flooded area or a deep puddle. It may cause an engine stall, short in electrical components, engine and transmission damages, etc.

DRIVING TIPS



OTHER CONTROLS AND EQUIPMENT

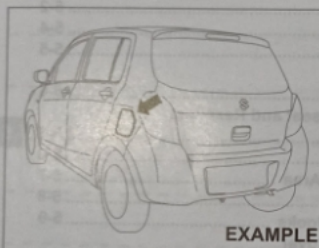
OTHER CONTROLS AND EQUIPMENT



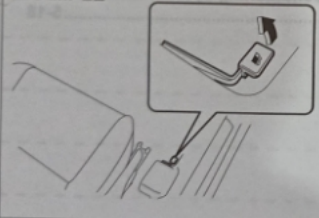
Fuel Filler Cap	5-1
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Luggage Compartment Hooks	5-9
Luggage Compartment Cover (if equipped)	5-9
Frame Hooks	5-10
Manual Heating and Air Conditioning System	5-13
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OTHER CONTROLS AND EQUIPMENT

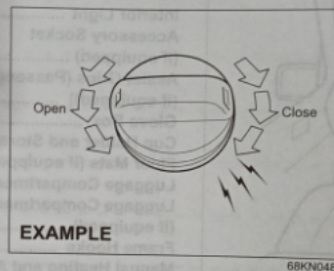
Fuel Filler Cap



EXAMPLE



The fuel filler cap is located on the left rear side of the vehicle. The fuel filler door can be unlocked by pulling up the opener lever located on the outboard side of the driver's seat and locked by simply closing the door.

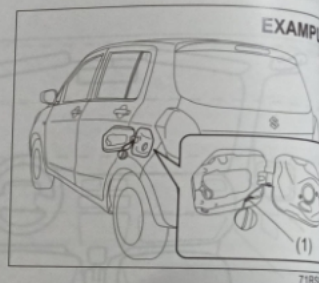


To remove the fuel filler cap:

- 1) Open the fuel filler door.
- 2) Remove the cap by turning it counter-clockwise.

CAUTION

Remove the fuel filler cap slowly. The fuel may be under pressure and may spray out, causing injury.



NOTE:

If the cap holder (1) is equipped with a fuel filler door, hold the fuel filler cap while refueling.

To reinstall the fuel filler cap:

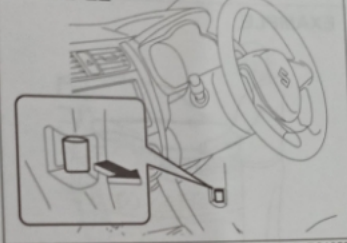
- 1) Turn the cap clockwise until you hear several clicks.
- 2) Close the fuel filler door.

WARNING

Fuel is extremely flammable. Do not smoke when refueling, and make sure there are no open flames or sparks in the area.

WARNING

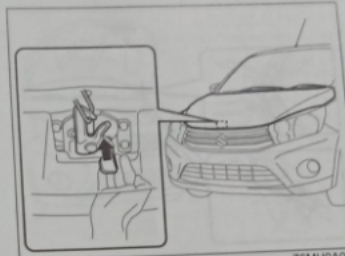
If you need to replace the fuel cap, use a genuine SUZUKI cap. Use of an improper cap can result in a malfunction of the fuel system or emission control system. It may also result in fuel leakage in the event of an accident.

Engine Hood**EXAMPLE**

71RS10501

To open the engine hood:

- 1) Pull the hood release handle located on the outboard side of the driver's side. This will disengage the engine hood lock halfway.



76MHA067

- 2) Push the under-hood release lever up with your finger, as shown in the illustration. While pushing the lever, lift up the engine hood.

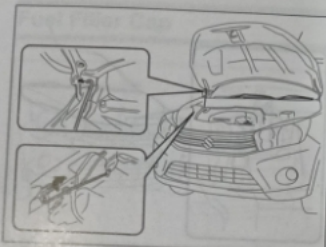
CAUTION

The release lever can be hot enough to burn your finger right after driving. Touch the lever after it becomes cool enough.

NOTICE

Make sure that the wiper arms are not raised before you lift up the engine hood to avoid damaging the wiper arms and the engine hood.

OTHER CONTROLS AND EQUIPMENT



76MHOA068

- 3) While holding the hood, pull the prop rod out from the holding clip, then insert the end of the rod into the designated hole in the hood.

CAUTION

- The prop rod can be hot enough to burn your finger right after driving. Touch the rod after it becomes cool enough.
- Insert the end of the rod into the hole securely. If the rod drops off, your body may be caught in the hood.
- The rod may drop off when the hood is hit by a wind. Be careful on windy days.

To close the engine hood:

- 1) Lift the hood up slightly and remove the prop rod from the hole. Put the prop rod back to the holding clip.

EXAMPLE



84MM00527

- 2) Lower the hood to about 20 cm above the hood latch, then let it drop down. Make sure the hood is securely latched after closing.

CAUTION

Remove the fuel filter cap slowly. The fuel may be under pressure and may spray out causing injury.

WARNING

Make sure the hood is fully closed and latched before driving. If it is not, it can fly up unexpectedly during driving, obstructing your view and resulting in an accident.

CAUTION

To avoid injury, be sure no part of the occupant's body such as hands or head is in the path of the hood when closing it.

NOTICE

Pressing the hood from above may damage the hood.

WARNING

Before the hood is fully closed, be sure the hood is fully closed before driving. If it is not, it will pop up unexpectedly during an accident, obstructing your view and

CAUTION

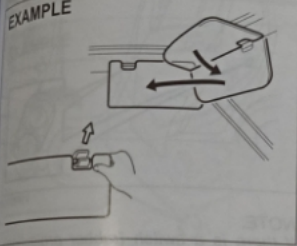
When working on the hood, be sure no part of the body such as hands or feet are in the path of the hood when it closes.

NOTICE

When working on the hood from above, make sure the hood is fully closed before driving.

Sun Visor

EXAMPLE



79J161

The sun visors can be pulled down to block glare coming through the windshield, or they can be unhooked and turned to the side to block glare coming through the side window.

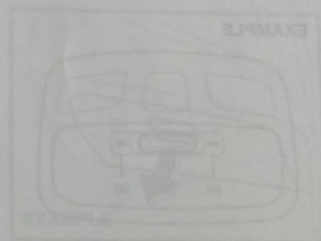
NOTICE

When unhooking and hooking a sun visor, be sure to handle it by the hard plastic parts or the sun visor can be damaged.

OTHER CONTROLS AND EQUIPMENT

Interior Light

EXAMPLE



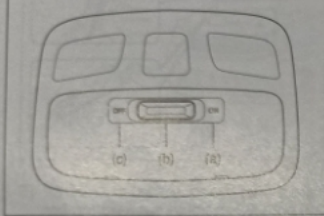
The interior light switch is located near the driver's footwell. It is used to turn the interior lights on or off.

WARNING
Do not use the interior lights while driving. It could cause injury if an accident occurs.

OTHER CONTROLS AND EQUIPMENT

Interior Light

EXAMPLE



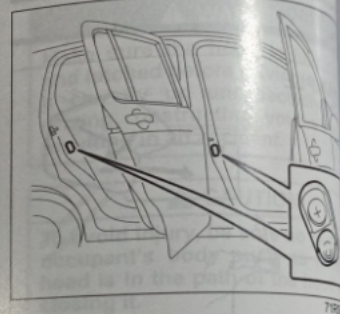
This light switch has three positions which function as described below:

ON (a)
The light comes on and stays on regardless of whether the door is open or closed.

DOOR (b)
The light comes on when the door is opened.
After closing all doors, the light will remain on for about 15 seconds and then fade out. If you insert the key into the ignition switch during that time, the light will start to fade out immediately.
After removing the key from the ignition switch, the light will turn on for about 15 seconds and then fade out.

NOTE:
If you leave any door open, the light will automatically turn off after about 15 minutes to prevent from discharging the battery.

OFF (c)
The light remains off even when the door is opened.



NOTE:
If there is a switch (rubber projection) on the door opening as shown, the door is involved in the lighting operation. The gate is also involved in this operation without the rubber projection.

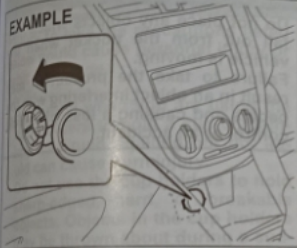
NOTICE
Do not use a golf club head or other sharp object to strike the sun visor. The sun visor can be damaged and the sun visor can be a fire hazard.

Access
(if eq)

EXAM

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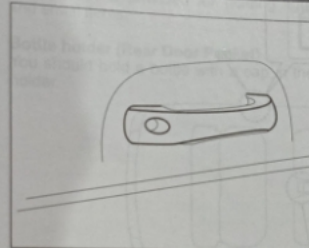
**Accessory Socket
(if equipped)****EXAMPLE**

71RS05004

The accessory socket will work when the ignition switch is in the "ACC" or "ON" position. This socket can be used to provide 12 volt/120 watt power for electrical accessories.

NOTICE

Use of inappropriate electrical accessories can cause damage to your vehicle's electrical system. Make sure that any electrical accessories you use are designed to plug into this type of socket.

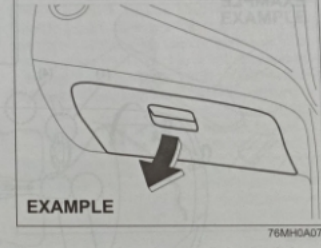
**Assist Grips (Passenger seat
and Rear seat (if equipped))**

71RS05005

Assist grips are provided for convenience.

NOTICE

To avoid damaging the assist grip and the molded headlining, do not hang down the assist grip.

Glove Box

76MH0A073

To open the glove box, pull the latch lever. To close it, push the lid until it latches securely.

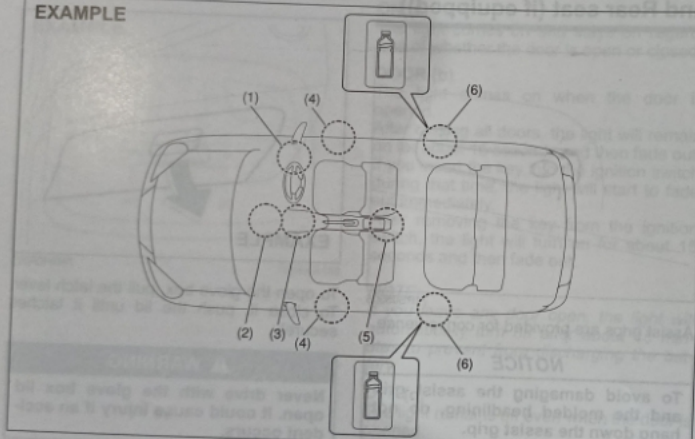
WARNING

Never drive with the glove box lid open. It could cause injury if an accident occurs.

OTHER CONTROLS AND EQUIPMENT

Cup Holder and Storage Area

EXAMPLE



- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| (1) Instrument panel pocket (driver's side) | (2) Instrument panel pocket (center) |
| (3) Front cup holders | (4) Front door pocket |
| (5) Rear cup holder | (6) Rear door pocket |

5-7

Instrument Panel Pocket
(driver's side) (1) /
Instrument Panel Pocket (center) (2)

⚠ WARNING

Do not place any objects which may fall out from the pocket when the vehicle is moving. Failure to take the precaution may result in an object interfering with the pedals and causing a loss of vehicle control or an accident.

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OTHER CONTROLS AND EQUIPMENT

Front Cup Holders (3) / Rear Cup Holder (5)

⚠ WARNING

Failure to take the precautions listed below could cause personal injury or vehicle damage.

- Be careful when you are using the cup holders to hold a cup containing hot liquid. Spilling out hot liquid can cause burn injury.
- Do not use the cup holders to hold sharp-edged, hard, or breakable objects. Objects in the cup holders may be thrown about during a sudden stop or impact, and could cause personal injury.
- Be careful not to spill liquid or insert any foreign materials into the moving part of the gearshift lever, or any electrical components. Liquid or foreign materials may damage these parts.

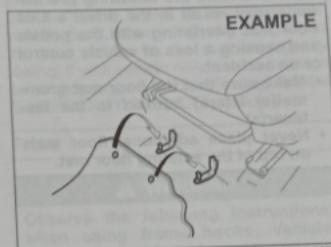
Front Door Pocket (4) / Rear Door Pocket (6)

This pocket is provided for holding light and small items.

Bottle holder (Rear Door Pocket)

You should hold a bottle with a cap in the holder.

Floor Mats (if equipped)



68LM554

To prevent the driver's side floor mat from sliding forward and possibly interfering with the operation of the pedals, genuine SUZUKI floor mats are recommended. Whenever you put the driver's side floor mat back in the vehicle after it has been removed, be sure to hook the floor mat grommet(s) to the fastener(s) and position the floor mat properly in the footwell.

When you replace the floor mats in your vehicle with a different type such as all-weather floor mats, we highly recommend using genuine SUZUKI floor mats for proper fitting.

OTHER CONTROLS AND EQUIPMENT

⚠ WARNING

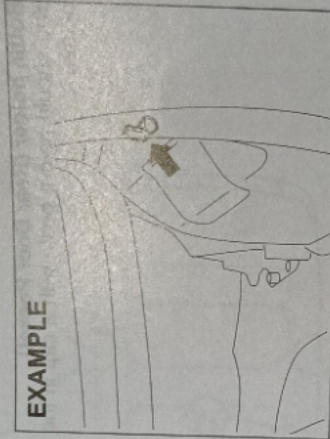
Failure to take the following precautions may result in the driver's side floor mat interfering with the pedals and causing a loss of vehicle control or an accident.

- Make sure that the floor mat gripper(s) is(are) hooked to the fastener(s).
- Never place additional floor mats on top of the existing floor mat.

Luggage Compartment Hooks

Shopping Hook

EXAMPLE



You can hang the shopping bag or other suitable objects on the hook.
This hook is not designed for large or heavy items.

NOTICE

To avoid breaking the hook, do not hang items heavier than following
Shopping hook: 1 kg (2.2 lbs)

Luggage Compartment Cover (if equipped)

Luggage or other cargo placed in the luggage compartment is hidden from view by a luggage compartment cover.

⚠ WARNING

Do not carry items on top of the luggage compartment cover, even if the items are small and light. Objects on top of the cover could be thrown about in an accident, causing injury, or could obstruct the driver's rear view.

NOTICE

To avoid damaging the luggage compartment cover:

- Do not push down on it or lean against it.
- Handle it carefully when installing or removing.

OTHER CONTROLS AND EQUIPMENT

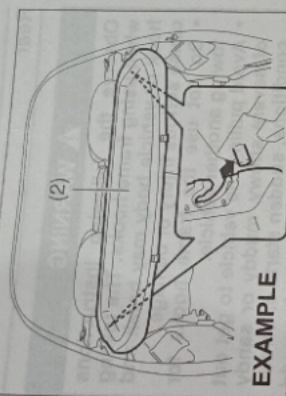
Removing the Luggage Compartment Cover

to placed in the luggage compartment cover.

WARNING

top of the luggage, even if they are on top of the luggage, or could be in view.

luggage compartment or lean on it when installing



EXAMPLE

- 2) Remove the Luggage compartment cover (2) as shown in the illustration.

Installing the Luggage Compartment Cover

Install the luggage compartment cover in the reverse order of removal.

Frame Hooks

Your SUZUKI does not recommend you use the frame hooks for towing another vehicle. SUZUKI was originally designed to tow your vehicle on the road emergency towing. If your vehicle needs to be towed in an emergency, refer to "Towing" in the "EMERGENCY SERVICE" section.

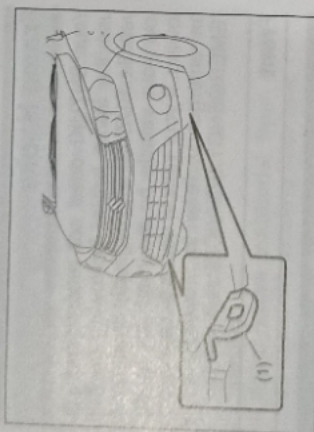
Front

WARNING

Observe the following instructions when using frame hooks. Vehicle body may break and cause serious injury or damage:

- Do not use the frame hooks for towing another vehicle.
 - Avoid pulling the vehicle to get out of severe snowy, muddy or sandy conditions, sudden starts or erratic driving maneuvers which could cause excessive stress on the towing hook.
- In such case, we recommend that you contact a professional service.

OTHER CONTROLS AND EQUIPMENT



76MH0A077

The frame hook (1) is provided on the front of the vehicle for use in emergency situations and trailer/sea shipping purposes only.

To tow your vehicle on the road or highway, follow the instruction of "Towing" in "EMERGENCY SERVICE" section.

NOTICE

When you use the frame hook (1), avoid the driving that gives significant physical shock on hook. Such operation can damage the hook, or the vehicle body.

Do not accelerate suddenly.

5-11

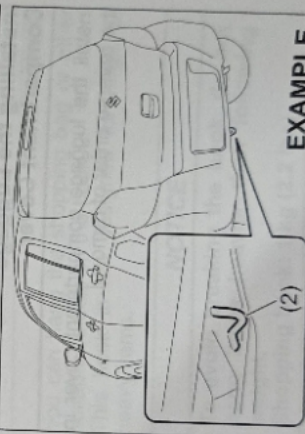
Rear

⚠ WARNING

Observe the following instructions when using frame hooks. The towing hook or vehicle body may break and cause serious injury or damage:

- Do not use the frame hooks for towing another vehicle.
- Avoid pulling the vehicle to get out of severe snowy, muddy or sandy conditions, sudden starts or erratic driving maneuvers which could cause excessive stress on the towing hook.

In such case, we recommend that you contact a professional service.



EXAMPLE

71RS05006

The frame hook (2) is provided on the rear of the vehicle for use in emergency situations and sea shipping purposes only.

To tow your vehicle on the road or highway, follow the instruction of "Towing" in "EMERGENCY SERVICE" section.

NOTICE

When you use the frame hook (2), avoid the driving that gives significant physical shock on hook. Such operation can damage the hook, the vehicle body or the drive system.

- Do not accelerate suddenly.
- Do not tow the vehicle heavier than your vehicle.

The fr
shippi

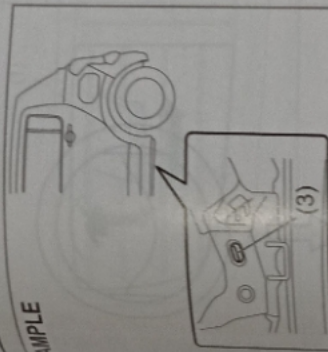
Other

EXAM

OTHER CONTROLS AND EQUIPMENT

Hooks

SAMPLE



71RS05011
Frame holes (3) are provided for trailer coupling purposes only.

is provided on the rear in emergency situations for purposes only.

on the road or high-velocity section of "Towing" in "ICE" section.

ICE

frame hook (2), that gives significant on hook. Such the hook, the drive system.

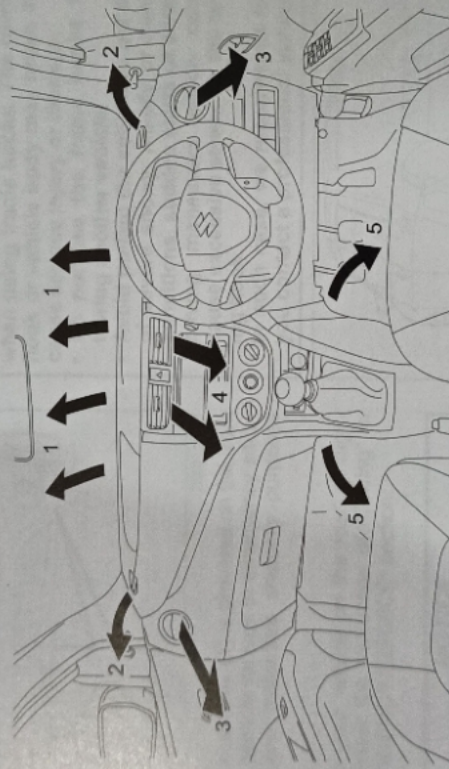
suddenly.

icle heavier than

OTHER CONTROLS AND EQUIPMENT

Manual Heating and Air Conditioning System

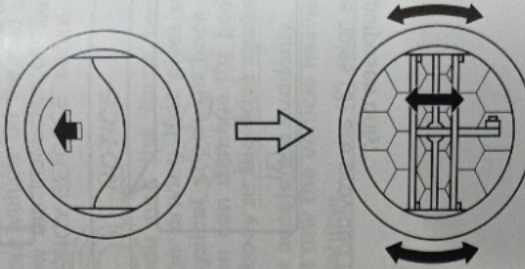
EXAMPLE



1. Windshield defroster outlet
2. Side defroster outlet
3. Side outlet
4. Center outlet
5. Front floor outlet

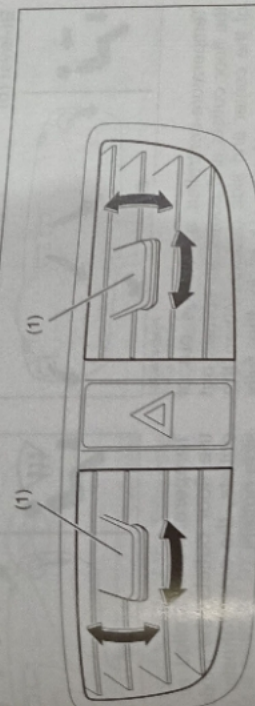
5-13

Side outlet



When "Open", air comes out regardless of the air flow selector position.

OTHER CONTROLS AND EQUIPMENT

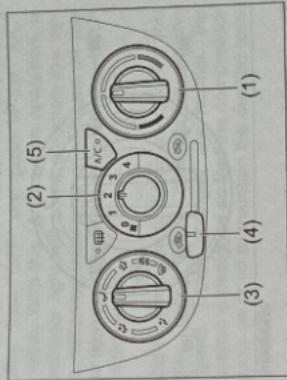


76MH0A081
The knob (1) vertically or horizontally to adjust the direction of airflow as desired.

CAUTION

Prolonged exposure to hot air from the heater or air conditioner could result in temperature burns. All vehicle occupants, particularly children, the elderly, and individuals with special needs, individuals with delicate skin, and sleeping individuals, should maintain sufficient distance from the air outlets to prevent prolonged exposure to hot airflow.

Description of Controls



71RS05008

Temperature selector (1)

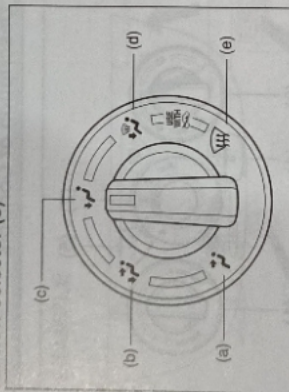
This is used to select the temperature by turning the selector.

Blower speed selector (2)

This is used to turn on the blower and to select blower speed by turning the selector.

OTHER CONTROLS AND EQUIPMENT

Air flow selector (3)



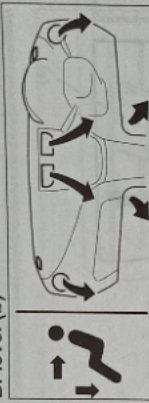
This is used to select one of the functions described below.

Ventilation (a)



Temperature-controlled air comes out of the center and side air outlets.

Bi-level (b)



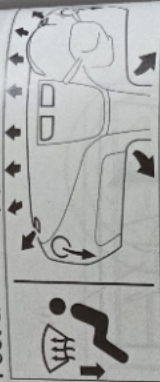
Temperature-controlled air comes out of the floor outlets and cooler air comes out of the center and side outlets. When the temperature selector (1) is in the fully COLD position or fully HOT position, however, the air from the floor outlets and the air from the center and side outlets will be the same temperature.

Foot (c)



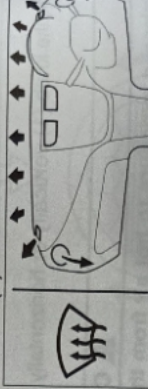
Temperature-controlled air comes out of the floor outlets and the side outlets, also comes out of the windshield defroster outlets and also comes slightly out of the side defroster outlets.

Foot & defrost (d)



Temperature-controlled air comes out of the floor outlets, the windshield defroster outlets, the side defroster outlets and the side outlets.

Defrost (e)



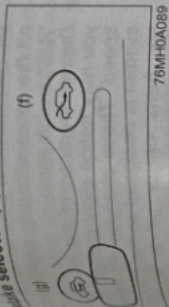
Temperature-controlled air comes out of the windshield defroster outlets, the side defroster outlets and the side outlets.

defrost (d)



re-controlled air comes out of outlets, the windshield defroster side defroster outlets and the

air selector (4)



selector is used to select the following

Air (f) of this mode is selected by moving the selector to right, outside air is used.

recirculated Air (g)

of this mode is selected by moving the selector to left, outside air is shut out and air is recirculated. This mode is suitable when driving through dusty or polluted air as in a tunnel, or when attempting to cool down the interior.

to select "RECIRCULATED AIR" for an extended period of time, the air in the vehicle becomes contaminated. Therefore, you should occasionally select "FRESH

OTHER CONTROLS AND EQUIPMENT

Air conditioning switch (5)

To turn on the air conditioning system, set the blower speed selector to a position other than "OFF" and push in the "A/C" switch. With this "A/C" switch operation, a indicator light will come on when the air conditioning system is on. To turn off the air conditioning system, push the "A/C" switch again.

During operation of the air conditioner, you may notice slight changes in engine speed. These changes are normal, the system is designed so that the compressor turns on or off to maintain the desired temperature.

Less operation of the compressor results in better fuel economy.



NOTE:

The mark of "USE WITH" is used to clear fog on the windshield and/or the side windows quickly, set the air flow selector (3) to "FOOT & DEFROST" or "DEFROST" and air intake selector (4) to "FRESH AIR". These positioning will clear the fogged windshield and/or the side windows faster than the "RECIRCULATED AIR".

OTHER CONTROLS AND EQUIPMENT

System Operating Instructions

Natural ventilation

Select "VENTILATION" and "FRESH AIR", the temperature selector to the desired temperature position, and the blower speed selector to "OFF". Fresh air will flow through the vehicle during driving.

Forced ventilation

The control settings are the same as for natural ventilation except you set the blower speed selector to a position other than "OFF".

Normal heating (using outside air)

Select "FOOT" and "FRESH AIR", the temperature selector to the desired temperature position and the blower speed selector to the desired blower speed position. Setting the blower speed selector to a higher blower speed position increases heating efficiency.

Quick heating (using recirculated air)

The control settings are the same as for normal heating except you select "RECIRCULATED AIR". If you use this heating method for an extended period of time, the air in the vehicle can become contaminated and the windows can become misty. Therefore, use this method only for quick heating and change to the normal heating method as soon as possible.

Head cooled/Feet warmed heating
Select "BI-LEVEL" and "FRESH AIR", the temperature selector to the desired temperature position, and the blower speed selector to the desired blower speed position. Unless the temperature selector is in the fully COLD position or fully HOT position, the air that comes out of the center and side outlets will be cooler than the air that comes out of the floor outlets.

Normal cooling

Set the air flow selector to "VENTILATION", the temperature selector to the desired temperature position and the blower speed selector to the desired blower speed position, and turn on the "A/C" switch. Setting the blower speed selector to a higher blower speed position increases cooling efficiency.

You can switch the air intake selector to either "FRESH AIR" or "RECIRCULATED AIR" as you desire. Choosing "RECIRCULATED AIR" increases cooling efficiency.

Quick cooling (using recirculated air)

The control settings are the same as for normal cooling except you select "RECIRCULATED AIR" and the highest blower speed.

NOTE:

- To turn on the air conditioning system, push in the "A/C" switch and set the blower speed selector to a position other than "OFF". With this "A/C" switch operation,

tion, an indicator light will come on when the air conditioning system is on. To turn off the air conditioning system, push the "A/C" switch again.

- During operation of the air conditioner, you may notice slight changes in engine speed. These changes are normal. The system is designed so that the compressor turns on or off to maintain the desired temperature. Less operation of the compressor results in better fuel economy.

NOTE:

- If you select "RECIRCULATED AIR" for an extended period of time, the air in the vehicle can become contaminated. Therefore, you should occasionally select "FRESH AIR".

- If your vehicle has been left in the sun with the windows closed, it will cool faster if you open the windows briefly while you operate the air conditioner with the air intake selector at "FRESH AIR" and the blower at high speed.

Dehumidifying

Set the air flow selector to a desired air flow selector position, the temperature selector to the desired temperature position and the blower speed selector to the desired blower speed position. Also select "FRESH AIR" and turn on the "A/C" switch.

NOTE:
Because the air, turning down the clear, using the DEFROST

EXAMPLE

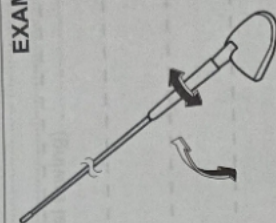


NOTE:
If you need:
• set the temperature selector to HOT or COLD
• adjust the blower speed selector
• turn on the air conditioning system
• adjust the air flow selector
on the

OTHER CONTROLS AND EQUIPMENT

Radio Antenna

EXAMPLE



71RS05012

The radio antenna on the roof is removable. To remove the antenna, turn it clockwise. To reinstall the antenna, turn it clockwise firmly by hand.

NOTICE

- To avoid damage to the radio antenna:
- Remove the antenna when using an automatic car wash.
 - Remove the antenna when the antenna hits anything such as a low ceiling in a parking garage or putting a car cover over your vehicle.

5-18

Maintenance

If you do not use the air conditioner for a long period, such as during winter, it may not give the best performance when you start using it again. To help maintain optimum performance and durability of your air conditioner, it needs to be run periodically. Operate the air conditioner at least once a month for one minute with the engine idling. This circulates the refrigerant and oil and helps protect the internal components.

NOTE:

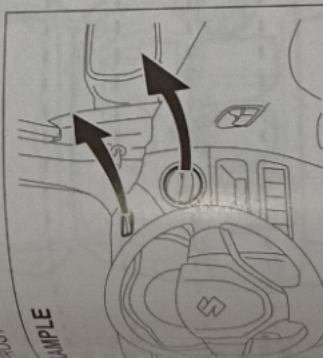
Your vehicle uses the air conditioning refrigerant HFC-134a, commonly called "R-134a". R-134a replaced R-12 around 1993 for automotive applications. Other refrigerants are available, including recycled R-12, but only R-134a should be used in your vehicle.

NOTICE

Using the wrong refrigerant may damage your air conditioning system. Use R-134a only. Do not mix or replace the R-134a with other refrigerants.

The air conditioner dehumidifies the air when it is on. To keep the windows clear, even when blowing heated air, use the "DEFROST" or "FOOT & GLASS" functions.

EXAMPLE



71RS05010

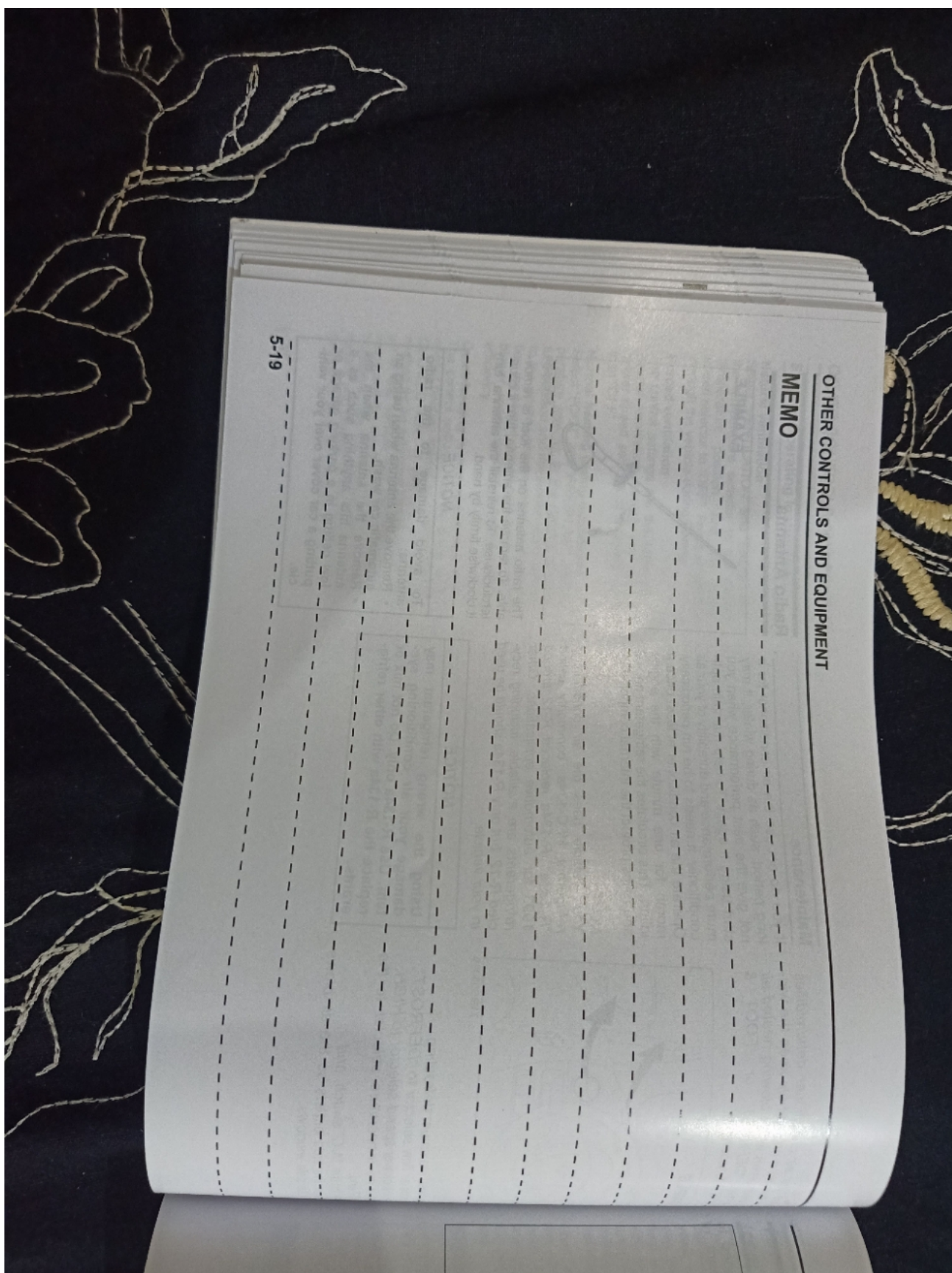
To defrost the windshield, turn the air flow selector to "DEFROST", and the blower speed selector to HIGH, and the temperature selector to the warm end. The air blows from the side outlets so the air blows the side windows.

When the air conditioner is on, the engine changes its operation so that the compressor can maintain the correct pressure. Less operation of the engine results in better fuel economy.

"CIRCULATED AIR" for a long time, the air in the engine compartment could occasionally become too hot.

When left in the sun and closed, it will cool the windows briefly. Use the air conditioner with the "FRESH AIR" selector at low speed.

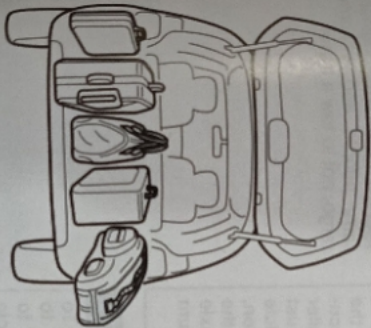
For a desired air temperature, the temperature selector to the desired position. Also select the "A/C" switch.



VEHICLE LOADING AND TOWING

VEHICLE LOADING AND TOWING

Vehicle Loading	6-1
Trailer Towing	6-1
Towing Your Vehicle (recreational towing)	6-2



54G215

VEHICLE LOADING AND TOWING

Vehicle Loading

Your vehicle was designed for specific weight capacities. The weight capacities of your vehicle are indicated by the Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) and the Permissible maximum Axle Weight (PAW, front and rear). The GVWR and PAW (front and rear) are listed in the "SPECIFICATIONS" section.

GVWR – Maximum permissible overall weight of the fully loaded vehicle (including all the occupants, accessories and cargo plus the trailer nose weight if towing a trailer).

PAW – (Front and Rear) Maximum permissible weight on an individual axle.

Actual weight of the loaded vehicle and actual loads at the front and rear axles can only be determined by weighing the vehicle. Compare these weights to the GVWR and PAW (front and rear). If the gross vehicle weight or the load on either axle exceeds these ratings, you must remove enough weight to bring the load down to the rated capacity.

⚠ WARNING

Never overload your vehicle. The gross vehicle weight (sum of the weights of the vehicle, all the occupants, accessories, cargo plus trailer nose weight if towing a trailer) must never exceed the Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR). In addition, never distribute a load so that the weight on either the front or rear axle exceeds the Permissible maximum Axle Weight (PAW).

⚠ WARNING

Always distribute cargo evenly. To avoid personal injury or damage to your vehicle, always secure cargo to prevent it from shifting if the vehicle moves suddenly. Place heavier objects on the floor and as far forward in the cargo area as possible. Never pile cargo higher than the top of the seat backs.

Trailer Towing

Your SUZUKI was originally designed to carry people and a normal amount of cargo, not to tow a trailer.

Trailer Towing

Your SUZUKI was originally designed to carry people and a normal amount of cargo, not to tow a trailer.

Towing Your Vehicle (recreational towing)

Your vehicle may be towed behind another vehicle (such as a motorhome), provided your vehicle is 2 wheel drive (2WD) and you use the proper towing method specified for your vehicle. The towing method you must use depends on the specifications of your vehicle: whether it is a manual transaxle vehicle or an Auto Gear Shift vehicle.

Use the towing instruction table to select the proper towing method for your vehicle, and carefully follow the corresponding instructions. Be sure to use proper towing equipment designed for recreational towing.

⚠ WARNING

When you tow your vehicle, follow the instructions below to avoid accidents and damage to your vehicle. In addition, be sure to observe government and local requirements regarding vehicle lighting and trailer hitches or tow bars.

⚠ WARNING

A safety chain should always be used when you tow your vehicle.

TOWING INSTRUCTION TABLE

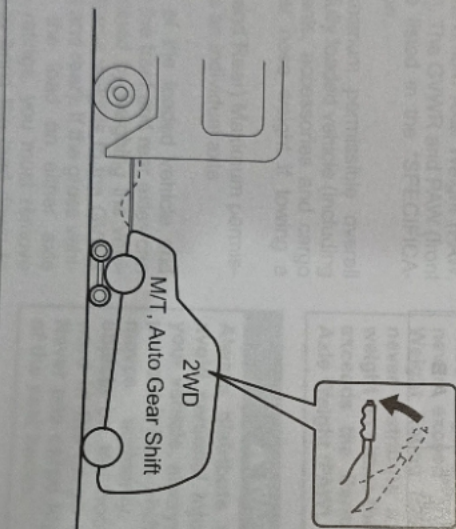
DRIVE TRAIN	TRAN- SAXLE	TOWING METHOD
2WD	M/T	A B
	Auto Gear Shift	A B

VEHICLE LOADING AND TOWING

VEHICLE LOADING AND TOWING

TOWING METHOD A

FROM THE FRONT:
FRONT WHEELS ON A DOLLY
AND REAR WHEELS ON THE GROUND



71RS10601

A: 2WD VEHICLES WITH MANUAL TRANSDAXLE or AUTO GEAR SHIFT

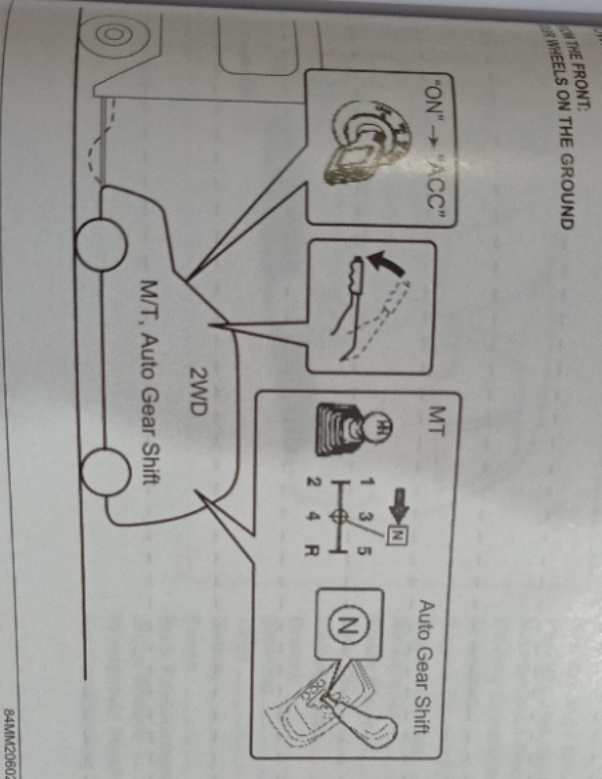
- 1) Secure the front wheels on a dolly according to the instructions provided by the dolly manufacturer.
- 2) Release the parking brake.

TOWING FROM THE FRONT

**VEHICLES WITH MANUAL
OR AUTO GEAR SHIFT**
the front wheels on a dolly according to the instructor or the dolly manufacturer.
the parking brake.

SHIFTING METHOD B

THE FRONT:
WHEELS ON THE GROUND



84MM20602

VEHICLE LOADING AND TOWING

B: 2WD VEHICLES WITH MANUAL TRANSAXLE OR AUTO GEAR SHIFT

- 1) Shift the gearshift lever into neutral.

NOTICE

After shifting the Auto Gear Shift gearshift lever to the "N" position, always check the gear position indicator in the instrument cluster shows the "N" position to make sure that the transaxle is disengaged.
If the transaxle cannot be put in neutral, turn the key from the "LOCK" to the "ON" position, and move the Auto Gear Shift gearshift lever from "N" to "D", "M" or "R", then back to "N" again. Then turn the key from the "ON" to the "LOCK" position.
These procedures may help put the transaxle in neutral. If the transaxle still cannot be put in neutral, you cannot tow the vehicle without using a towing dolly.

- 2) Turn the ignition key to the "ACC" position to unlock the steering wheel.
- 3) Release the parking brake.

VEHICLE LOADING AND TOWING

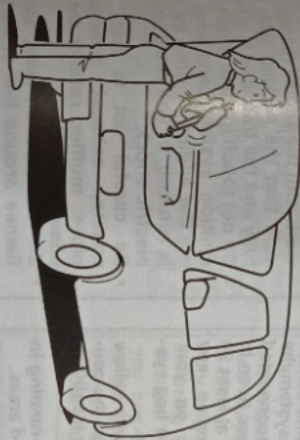
MEMO

6-5

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

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Periodic Maintenance Schedule	7-2
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60C410

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE



60A187S

▲ WARNING

You should take extreme care when working on your vehicle to prevent accidental injury. Here are a few precautions that you should be especially careful to observe:

(Continued)

▲ WARNING

(Continued)

- To prevent damage or unintended activation of the air bag system, be sure the battery is disconnected and the ignition switch has been in the "LOCK" position for at least 90 seconds before performing any electrical service work on your SUZUKI. Do not touch air bag system components or wires.
- The wires are wrapped with yellow tape or yellow tubing, and the couplers are yellow for easy identification.
- Do not leave the engine running in garages or other confined areas.
- When the engine is running, keep hands, clothing, tools, and other objects away from the fan and drive belt. Even though the fan may not be moving, it can automatically turn on without warning.

(Continued)

▲ WARNING

(Continued)

- When it is necessary to do service work with the engine running, make sure that the parking brake is set fully and the transaxle is in Neutral.
- Do not touch ignition wires or other ignition system parts when starting the engine or when the engine is running, or you could receive an electric shock.
- Be careful not to touch a hot engine, exhaust manifold and pipes, muffler, radiator and water hoses.
- Do not allow smoking, sparks, or flames around fuel or the battery. Flammable fumes are present.
- Do not get under your vehicle if it is supported only with the portable jack provided in your vehicle.
- Be careful not to cause accidental short circuits between the positive and negative battery terminals.
- Keep used oil, coolant, and other fluids away from children and pets. Dispose of used fluids properly; never pour them on the ground, into sewers, etc.

WARNING

When necessary to do service on a running engine, make sure the parking brake is set and the transaxle is in Neutral. Ignition wires or other parts when started or when the engine is running could receive an electric shock. Do not touch a hot engine, radiator and water pump, or any other parts that are smoking, sparks, or fuel or the battery. If your vehicle is parked with the portable battery terminals connected to your vehicle, do not cause accidental contact between the positive and negative terminals. Do not use children and pets. Do not use fluids properly. Do not use the ground.

Maintenance Schedule

This table shows the times when you should perform regular maintenance on your vehicle. This table shows in miles, kilometers and months when you should have inspections, adjustments, lubrications and other services. These intervals are shortened if driving is usually under severe conditions (refer to "Severe Driving Conditions").

WARNING

SUZUKI recommends that maintenance on items marked with an asterisk (*) be performed by your authorized SUZUKI dealer or a qualified service technician. If you are qualified, you may perform maintenance on the unmarked items by referring to the instructions in this section. If you are not sure whether you can successfully complete any of the unmarked maintenance jobs, ask your authorized SUZUKI dealer to do the maintenance for you.

NOTICE

Whenever it becomes necessary to replace parts on your vehicle, it is recommended that you use genuine SUZUKI replacement parts or their equivalent.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

Periodic Maintenance Schedule

"R" : Replace or Change
"u" : Inspect, clean, adjust, lubricate or replace as necessary

NOTE:
This table shows the service schedule up to 180000 km (108000 miles). Beyond 180000 km (108000 miles), perform the same services at the same intervals shown in the chart.

CULTUS (AVK310)

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

Interval: This interval should be judged by odometer reading or months (whichever comes first)		km(x1,000)	1	10	20	30	40	50
Item		Months	1	6	12	18	24	30
Engine								
1-1	Engine accessory drive belt	(Tension check, Adjustment, Replacement)	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-2	Valve clearance		-	R	R	-	R	R
1-3	Engine oil and engine oil filter	(Check Leakage)	-	-	-	-	R	R
1-4	Engine coolant	(Check, Replace)	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-5	Exhaust system	(Except catalyst)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ignition								
2-1	Spark plugs (Nickel plugs)	(Replace more frequently if necessary)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fuel								
3-1	Air cleaner filter element	(Inspect or replace more frequently if necessary)	Inspect every 2,500 Km					
3-2	Fuel lines		Replace every 30,000 Km or 18 months					
3-3	Fuel filter		-	-	-	-	-	-
3-4	Fuel tank		-	-	-	-	-	-
Emission control system								
4-1	PCV valve		-	-	-	-	-	-
4-2	Fuel evaporative emission control system		-	-	-	-	-	-
Brake								
5-1	Brake discs and pads	(front)	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-2	Brake drums and shoes	(rear)	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-3	Brake hoses and pipes	(Check, Replacement)	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-4	Parking brake lever and cable		-	-	-	-	-	-
Chassis and body								
6-1	Clutch pedal		-	-	-	-	-	-
6-2	Tyres/Wheels		-	-	-	-	-	-
Tyre Rotation at every 10,000 Km								
6-3	Wheel bearings		-	-	-	-	-	-
6-4	Drive axle boots		-	-	-	-	-	-
6-5	Suspension system		-	-	-	-	-	-
6-6	Steering system		-	-	-	-	-	-
6-7	Manual transmission oil	(Genuine "SUZUKI GEAR OIL 75W-90")	-	-	-	-	-	-
6-8	Auto Gear Shift oil	(Genuine "SUZUKI GEAR OIL 75W SYNTHETIC")	-	-	-	-	-	-
6-9	Auto Gear Shift actuator oil	(Check Leakage only)	-	-	-	-	-	-
6-10	All latches, hinges and locks		-	-	-	-	-	-
6-11	Air conditioner filter element	(if equipped)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Clean more frequently if the air flow from the air conditioner decreases)								
6-1	Air conditioner filter element		-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE:

This table shows the service schedule upto 120,000 km. Beyond 120,000 km, perform the same interval shown in the chart.

MAINTENANCE

Interval	30	40	40
1	18	24	24
2	18	24	24
3	18	24	24
4	18	24	24
5	18	24	24
6	18	24	24
7	18	24	24
8	18	24	24
9	18	24	24
10	18	24	24
11	18	24	24
12	18	24	24
13	18	24	24
14	18	24	24
15	18	24	24
16	18	24	24
17	18	24	24
18	18	24	24
19	18	24	24
20	18	24	24
21	18	24	24
22	18	24	24
23	18	24	24
24	18	24	24
25	18	24	24
26	18	24	24
27	18	24	24
28	18	24	24
29	18	24	24
30	18	24	24

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

Interval	30	40	40
1	18	24	24
2	18	24	24
3	18	24	24
4	18	24	24
5	18	24	24
6	18	24	24
7	18	24	24
8	18	24	24
9	18	24	24
10	18	24	24
11	18	24	24
12	18	24	24
13	18	24	24
14	18	24	24
15	18	24	24
16	18	24	24
17	18	24	24
18	18	24	24
19	18	24	24
20	18	24	24
21	18	24	24
22	18	24	24
23	18	24	24
24	18	24	24
25	18	24	24
26	18	24	24
27	18	24	24
28	18	24	24
29	18	24	24
30	18	24	24

This interval should be judged by odometer reading or months (whichever comes first)

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

Drive Belt

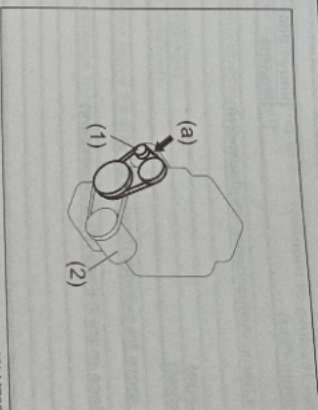
⚠ WARNING

When the engine is running, keep hands, hair, clothing, tools, etc. away from the moving fan and drive belts.

Make sure the drive belt tension is correct. If the belt is too loose, insufficient battery charging, engine overheating, poor power steering, poor air conditioning, or excessive belt wear can result. When you press the belt with your thumb midway between the pulleys, there should be a deflection according to the following chart.

The belts should also be examined to ensure that they are not damaged.

If you need to replace or adjust the belt have it done by your SUZUKI dealer.



- (1) Generator
- (2) Air conditioner compressor

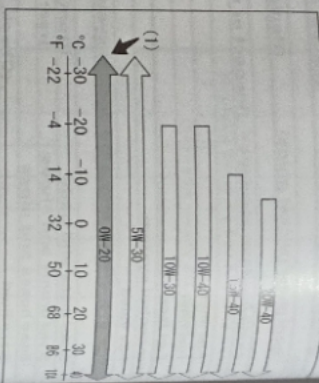
Drive belt deflection
(100 N (10 kg, 22 lbs) press)

- (a) New:
3.0 - 3.5 mm (0.12 - 0.14 in.)
- Readjustment:
4.0 - 4.5 mm (0.16 - 0.18 in.)

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

Engine Oil and Filter

Specified Oil



- (1) Preferred

Be sure that the engine oil you use conforms under the quality classification of SG, SJ, SL, SM or SN. Select the appropriate oil viscosity according to the above chart.

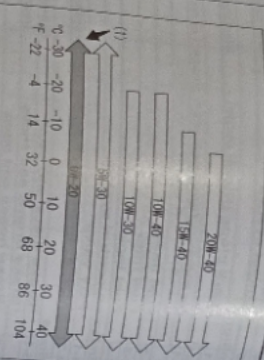
NOTE:

We recommend that you use SUZUKI engine oil. To purchase it, see a SUZUKI dealer or a qualified workshop.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

Engine Oil and Filter

Specified Oil



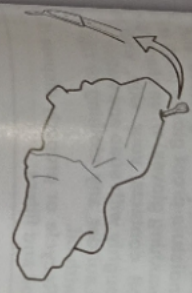
(1) Preferred

Be sure that the engine oil you use comes under the quality classification of SG, SH, SL, SM or SN. Select the appropriate oil viscosity according to the above chart. SAE 0W-20 (1) is the best choice for good fuel economy, and good starting in cold weather.

NOTE:
We recommend that you use SUZUKI genuine oil. To purchase it, see a SUZUKI dealer or a qualified workshop.

Oil Level Check

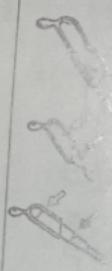
EXAMPLE



68K40066

Important to keep the engine oil at the correct level for proper lubrication of your engine. Check the oil level with the dipstick on a level surface. The oil level may be inaccurate if the vehicle is on a slope. The oil level should be checked either before starting the engine or at least 5 minutes after stopping the engine.

EXAMPLE



52D004

Pull out the oil dipstick, wipe oil off with a clean cloth, insert the dipstick all the way into the engine, then remove it again. The oil on the stick should be between the upper and lower limits shown on the stick. If the oil level indication is near the lower limit, add enough oil to raise the level to the upper limit.

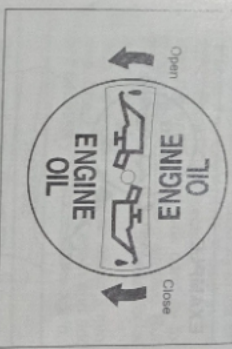
NOTICE

Failure to check the oil level regularly could lead to serious engine trouble due to insufficient oil.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

Refilling

EXAMPLE



68K50702

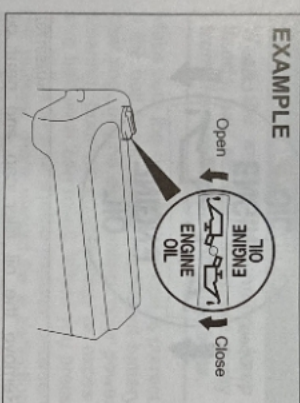
Remove the oil filler cap and pour oil slowly through the filler hole to bring the oil level to the upper limit on the dipstick. Be careful not to overfill. Too much oil is almost as bad as too little oil. After refilling, start the engine and allow it to idle for about a minute. Stop the engine, wait about 5 minutes and check the oil level again.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

Changing Engine Oil and Filter

Drain the engine oil while the engine is still warm.

EXAMPLE



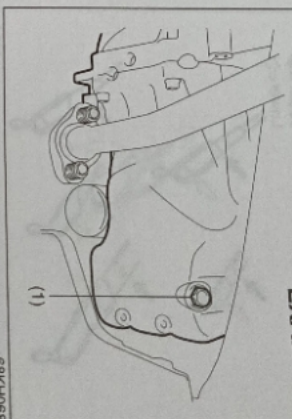
84MS0703

- 1) Remove the oil filler cap.
- 2) Place a drain pan under the drain plug.
- 3) Using a wrench, remove the drain plug and drain out the engine oil.

CAUTION

The engine oil temperature may be high enough to burn your fingers when the drain plug is loosened. Wait until the drain plug is cool enough to touch with your bare hands.

EXAMPLE



68KH068

Tightening torque for drain plug (1):
35 Nm (3.6 kg-m, 25.8 lb-ft)

WARNING

New and used oil can be hazardous. Children and pets may be harmed by swallowing new or used oil. Keep new and used oil and used oil filters away from children and pets. Repeated, prolonged contact with used engine oil may cause skin cancer. Brief contact with used oil may irritate skin.

(Continued)

WARNING

(Continued)
To minimize your exposure to engine oil, wear a long-sleeved shirt and moisture-proof gloves such as dishwashing gloves when changing oil. Oil contacts your skin, wash thoroughly with soap and water. Launder any clothing or rags if they come in contact with oil. Recycle or properly dispose of used oil and filters.

- 4) Reinstall the drain plug with new gasket. Tighten the plug with a wrench to the specified torque.

Replace the Oil Filter

- 1) Using an oil filter wrench, turn the oil filter counterclockwise and remove it.
- 2) Using a clean rag, wipe off the mounting surface on the engine where the new filter will be seated.
- 3) Smear a little engine oil around the gasket of the new oil filter.
- 4) Screw on the new filter by hand until the filter gasket contacts the mounting surface.



INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

Refill with Oil and Check for Leaks

- 1) Pour oil through the filler hole and install the filler cap.
For the approximate capacity of the oil, refer to the "CAPACITIES" item in the "SPECIFICATIONS" section.
- 2) Start the engine and look carefully for leaks at the oil filter and drain plug. Run the engine at various speeds for at least 5 minutes.
- 3) Stop the engine and wait about 5 minutes. Check the oil level again and add oil if necessary. Check for leaks again.

NOTICE

- When replacing the oil filter, it is recommended that you use a genuine SUZUKI replacement filter. If you use an aftermarket filter, make sure it is of equivalent quality and follow the manufacturer's instructions.
- Oil leaks from around the oil filter or drain plug indicate incorrect installation or gasket damage. If you find any leaks or are not sure that the filter has been properly tightened, have the vehicle inspected by your SUZUKI dealer.

NOTICE

To tighten the oil filter properly, it is important to accurately identify the position at which the filter gasket first contacts the mounting surface.

- 5) Tighten the filter specified turn from the point of contact with the mounting surface (or to the specified torque) using an oil filter wrench.

Tightening torque for oil filter
 3/4 turn or
 14 Nm (1.4 kg-m, 10.3 lb-ft)

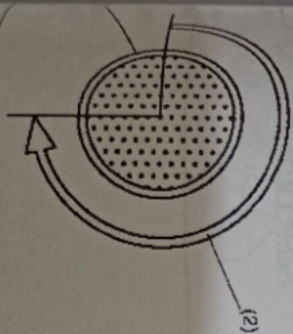
NOTICE

To prevent oil leakage, make sure that the oil filter is tight, but do not over-tighten it.



54G092

Viewed from filter top)



54G093

NG

posure to used
 ve shirt and
 (such as dish-
 changing oil. If
 n, wash thor-
 ater.
 or rags if wet

dispose of used

with new gas-
 with a wrench to

, turn the oil fil-
 remove it.
 off the mount-
 ine where the
 around the rub-
 filter.
 by hand until
 the mounting

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

Engine Coolant

Selection of Coolant

To maintain optimum performance and durability of your engine, use SUZUKI Genuine Coolant or equivalent.

This type of coolant is best for your cooling system as it:

- Helps maintain proper engine temperature.
- Gives proper protection against freezing and boiling.
- Gives proper protection against corrosion and rust.

Failure to use the proper coolant can damage your cooling system. Your authorized SUZUKI dealer can help you select the proper coolant.

NOTICE

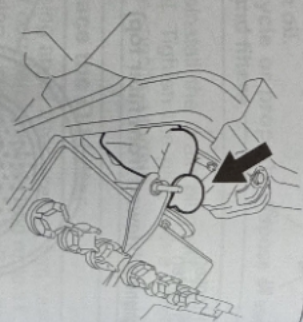
To avoid damaging your cooling system:

- Always use a high quality ethylene glycol base non-silicate type coolant diluted with distilled water at the correct mixture concentration.
- Make sure that the proper mix is 50/50 coolant to distilled water and in no case higher than 70/30. Concentrations greater than 70/30 coolant to distilled water will cause overheating conditions.
- Do not use straight coolant nor plain water.
- Do not add extra inhibitors or additives. They may not be compatible with your cooling system.
- Do not mix different types of base coolants. Doing so may result in accelerated seal wear and/or the possibility of severe overheating and extensive engine damage.

Coolant Level Check

Check the coolant level at the reservoir tank, not at the radiator. With the engine cool, the coolant level should be between the "FULL" and "LOW" marks.

Adding Coolant

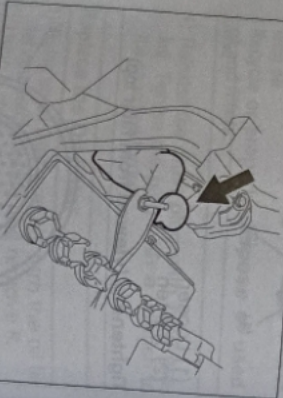


If the mark, Remove coolant reach reserve

Coolant Level Check

Check the coolant level at the reservoir tank, not at the radiator. With the engine cool, the coolant level should be between the "FULL" and "LOW" marks.

Adding Coolant



EXAMPLE



If the coolant level is below the "LOW" mark, more coolant should be added. Remove the reservoir tank cap and add coolant until the reservoir tank level reaches the "FULL" mark. Never fill the reservoir tank above the "FULL" mark.

WARNING

Swallowing engine coolant can cause severe injury or death. Inhaling coolant mist or vapors or getting coolant in your eyes could result in severe injury.

- Do not drink antifreeze or coolant solution. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Immediately contact a poison control center or a physician.
- Avoid inhaling coolant mist or hot vapors. If inhaled, remove to a fresh air area.
- If coolant gets in the eyes, flush with water and seek medical attention.
- Wash thoroughly after handling coolant.
- Keep engine coolant out of the reach of children and pets.

NOTICE

- The mixture you use should contain 50% concentration of antifreeze.
- If the lowest ambient temperature in your area is expected to be -35°C (-31°F) or below, use higher concentrations up to 60% following the instructions on the antifreeze container.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

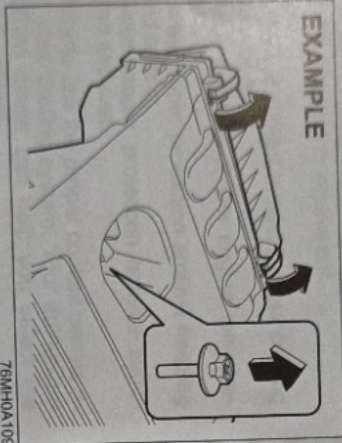
Coolant Replacement

Since special procedures are required, we recommend you take your vehicle to your SUZUKI dealer for coolant replacement.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

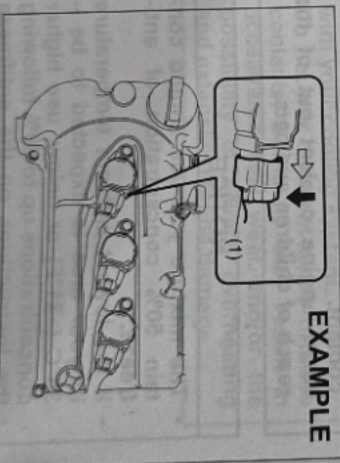
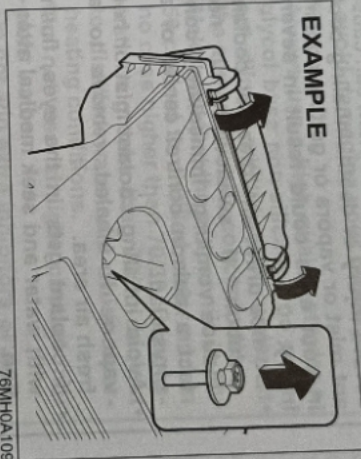
Air Cleaner

If the air cleaner is clogged with dust, there will be greater intake resistance, resulting in decreased power output and increased fuel consumption.



Unclamp the upper clamps, and remove the element from the air cleaner case. If it appears to be dirty, replace it with a new one.

Spark Plugs



For nickel spark plugs (additional type), you should inspect spark plugs periodically for carbon deposits. When carbon accumulates on a spark plug, a strong spark may not be produced. Remove carbon deposits with a wire or pin and adjust spark plug gap.

To access the spark plugs:

- 1) Unclamp and remove the bolt.
- 2) If necessary, disconnect the coupler while pushing the release lever.
- 3) Remove the bolts.
- 4) Pull the ignition coils out.

NOTE:

When installation, make sure the couplers, sealing rubber of top cover washers, are correctly returned in place.

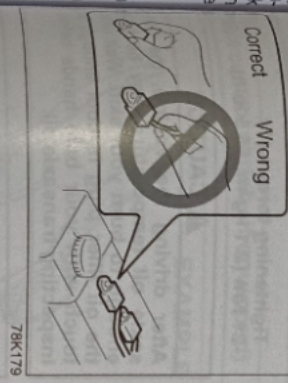
INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

Check spark plugs (traditional type):
 • Periodically inspect spark plugs for carbon deposits. When carbon deposits are on a spark plug, a strong spark cannot be produced. Remove carbon deposits with a wire or pin and adjust the plug gap.

• As the spark plugs:
 • Remove the bolt, then
 • Clean the air cleaner case.
 • If necessary, disconnect the coupler (1) by pushing the release lever.
 • Remove the bolts.
 • Remove the ignition coils out.

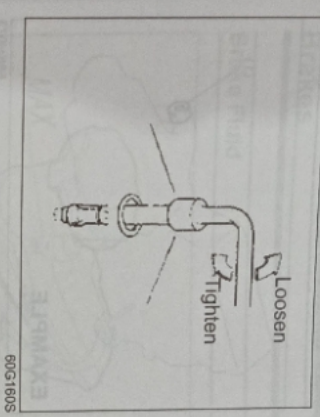
• Installation, make sure the wires,
 • sealing rubber of top cover and
 • are correctly returned in place.

EXAMPLE



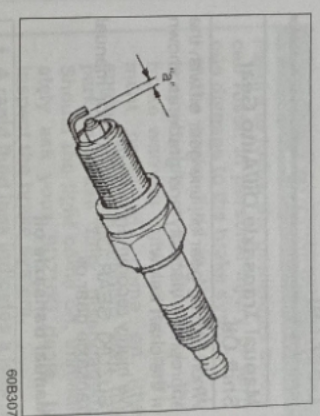
NOTICE

- When pulling the ignition coils out, do not pull on the cable. Pulling on the cable can damage it.
- When servicing the Iridium/platinum spark plugs (slender center electrode type plugs), do not touch the center electrode, as it is easy to damage.



NOTICE

- When installing the spark plugs, screw them in with your fingers to avoid stripping the threads. Tighten with a torque wrench to 17.5 Nm (1.8 kg-m, 12.9 lb-ft). Do not allow contaminants to enter the engine through the spark plug holes when the plugs are removed.
- Never use spark plugs with the wrong thread size.



Spark plug gap "a"
 NGK KR6A-10:
 0.95 – 1.05 mm (0.037 – 0.041 in.)

NOTICE

When replacing spark plugs, you should use the brand and type specified for your vehicle. For the specified plugs, refer to the "SPECIFICATIONS" section at the end of this book. If you wish to use a brand of spark plug other than the specified plugs, consult your SUZUKI dealer.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

Gear Oil

Manual Transaxle Oil/Auto Gear Shift Oil

When adding gear oil, use gear oil with the appropriate viscosity and grade as shown in the chart below.

We highly recommend you use:
SUZUKI GEAR OIL 75W-90 for manual transaxle gear oil.

Manual transaxle oil

75W-90											
-C	-30	-20	-10	0	10	20	30	40			
-F	-22	-4	14	32	50	68	86	104			

71RS07004

Auto Gear Shift oil

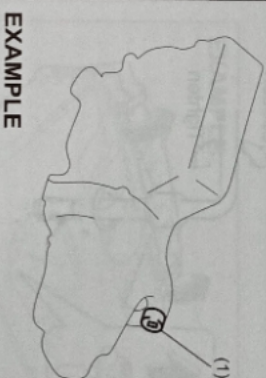
75W											
-C	-30	-20	-10	0	10	20	30	40			
-F	-22	-4	14	32	50	68	86	104			

64MMZ0701

We highly recommend you use:
SUZUKI GEAR OIL 75W for Auto Gear Shift gear oil.

7-13

Gear Oil Level Check



EXAMPLE

68KH073

(1) Oil filler and level plug

To check the gear oil level, use the following procedure:

- 1) Park the vehicle on a level surface with the parking brake applied. Then, stop the engine.
- 2) Remove the oil filler plug (1).
- 3) Check the inside of the hole with your finger. If the oil level comes up to the bottom of the plug hole, the oil level is correct. If so, reinstall the plug.

- 4) If the oil level is low, add gear oil through the oil filler plug hole (1) until the oil level reaches the bottom of the filler hole, then reinstall the plug.

Tightening torque (1):
21 Nm (2.1 kg-m, 15.5 lb-ft)

CAUTION

After driving the vehicle, the transaxle oil temperature may be high enough to burn your skin. Wait until the oil filler plug is cool enough to touch with your bare hands before inspecting transaxle oil.

NOTICE

When tightening the plug, apply the following sealing compound or equivalent to the plug threads to prevent oil leakage.

Manual transaxle/Auto Gear Shift sealant:
SUZUKI Bond No. "1217G"

Gear Oil Change

Since special procedures, materials and tools are required, it is recommended that you trust this job to your authorized SUZUKI dealer.

oil level is low, add the oil filler plug hole (1) until the level reaches the bottom of the oil filler plug hole (1). Then reinstall the plug and torque (1):
2.1 kg-m, 15.5 lb-ft

CAUTION

During the vehicle, the temperature may be high. Do not touch the plug or your bare hands before transaxle oil.

NOTICE

When the plug, apply the sealing compound or the plug threads to pre-

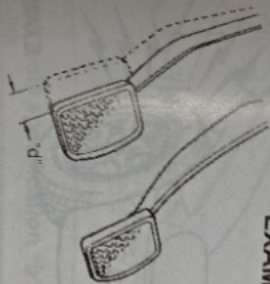
saxle/Auto Gear Shift No. "1217G"

procedures, materials and it is recommended that job to your authorized

Clutch Pedal

Adjustable control clutch (if equipped)

EXAMPLE



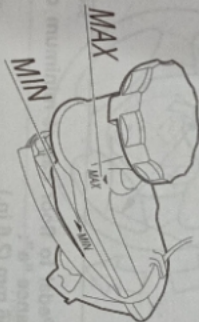
54G274

Clutch pedal play "d":
10 - 15 mm (0.4 - 0.6 in.)

Measure the clutch pedal play by moving the clutch pedal with your hand and measuring the distance it moves until you feel slight resistance. The play in the clutch pedal should be between the specified values. If the play is more or less than the above, or clutch dragging is felt with the pedal fully depressed, have the clutch inspected by your SUZUKI dealer.

Brakes

Brake Fluid



71RS07003

Check the brake fluid level by looking at the reservoir in the engine compartment. Check that the fluid level is between the "MAX" and "MIN" lines.

NOTICE

If your brake fluid level is near the "MIN" line, there is a possibility of brake pad and/or shoe wear and brake fluid leakage. Consult with your authorized SUZUKI dealer regarding this possibility before filling the reservoir.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

WARNING

Failure to follow the guidelines below can result in personal injury or serious damage to the brake system.

- If the brake fluid in the reservoir drops below a certain level, the brake warning light on the instrument panel will come on (the engine must be running with the parking brake fully disengaged). Should the light come on, immediately ask your SUZUKI dealer to inspect the brake system.
- A rapid fluid loss indicates a leak in the brake system which should be inspected by your SUZUKI dealer immediately.
- Do not use any fluid other than SAE J1703 or DOT3 brake fluid. Do not use reclaimed fluid or fluid that has been stored in old or open containers. It is essential that foreign particles and other liquids are kept out of the brake fluid reservoir.

CAUTION

Brake fluid can harm your eyes and damage painted surfaces. Use caution when refilling the reservoir.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

WARNING

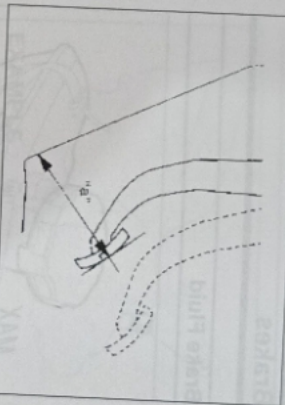
Brake fluid is harmful or fatal if swallowed, and harmful if it comes in contact with skin or eyes. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Immediately contact a poison control center or a physician. If brake fluid gets in eyes, flush eyes with water and seek medical attention. Wash thoroughly after handling. Solution can be poisonous to animals. Keep out of the reach of children and animals.

NOTE:

- The fluid level can be expected to gradually fall as the brake pad and/or shoe wear.
- Brake fluid absorbs water over time and brake fluid with high water content may cause vapor lock or brake system malfunction. Replace your brake fluid in accordance with the maintenance schedule in your Owner's Manual.

Brake Pedal

Check if the brake pedal stops at the regular height without "spongy" feeling when you depress it. If not, have the brake system inspected by your SUZUKI dealer. If you doubt the brake pedal for the regular height, check it as follows:



54G108

Pedal to floor carpet minimum distance "a".
66 mm (2.6 in.)

With the engine running, measure the distance between the brake pedal and floor carpet when the pedal is depressed with approximately 30 kg (66 lbs) of force. The minimum distance required is as specified. Since your vehicle's brake system is self-adjusting, there is no need for pedal adjustment.

If the pedal to floor carpet distance as measured above is less than the minimum distance required, have your vehicle inspected by your SUZUKI dealer.

NOTE:
When measuring the distance between the brake pedal and floor wall, be sure not to include the floor mat or rubber on the floor wall in your measurement.



EXAMPLE

80G104S

WARNING

If the brake pad lining becomes worn and it has reached its minimum thickness, squealing noise sounds during braking. If you hear this noise, have the vehicle inspected immediately by an authorized SUZUKI dealer. Continued driving with this condition can cause an accident.

Parking Brake



"b"

Ratchet too tight - 9th
Lever pull force
200 N (20 kg)

Check the parking brake lever pull force by counting the number of times you pull up on the parking brake lever. The parking brake lever should be released after 9 pulls. If the parking brake lever is not released after 9 pulls, the parking brake is too tight. Have the parking brake inspected and adjusted by your SUZUKI dealer.

the distance between the floor wall, be sure not to use the floor or rubber on the floor measurement.



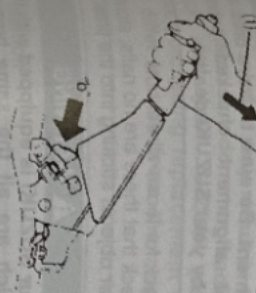
EXAMPLE

60G104S

WARNING

When the parking brake becomes worn, its minimum thickness will be less than the specified value. If this noise, have it inspected immediately by your SUZUKI dealer.

Parking Brake



EXAMPLE

54G109

Ratchet tooth specification "b":

4th - 9th
Lever pull force (1):
200 N (20 kg, 45 lbs)

Check the parking brake for proper adjustment by counting the number of clicks made by the ratchet teeth as you slowly pull up on the parking brake lever to the point of full engagement. The parking brake lever should stop between the specified ratchet teeth and the rear wheels should be securely locked. If the parking brake is not properly adjusted or the brakes drag after the lever has been fully released, have the parking brake inspected and/or adjusted by your SUZUKI dealer.

Steering



EXAMPLE

71RS10701

Steering wheel play "c":

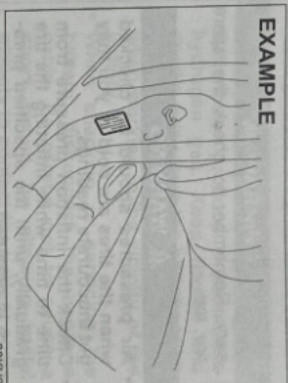
0 - 30 mm (0.0 - 1.2 in.)

Check the play of the steering wheel by gently turning it from left to right and measuring the distance that it moves before you feel slight resistance. The play should be between the specified values.

Check that the steering wheel turns easily and smoothly without rattling by turning it all the way to the right and to the left while driving very slowly in an open area. If the amount of free play is outside the specification or you find anything else to be wrong, an inspection must be performed by your SUZUKI dealer.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

Tires



EXAMPLE

68K1075

The front and rear tire pressure specifications for your vehicle are listed on the Tire Information Label. Both the front and rear tires should have the specified tire pressure. Note that the value does not apply to the compact spare tire, if equipped.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

Tire Inspection

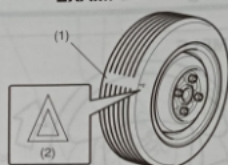
Inspect your vehicle's tires at least once a month by performing the following checks:

- 1) Measure the air pressure with a tire gauge. Adjust the pressure if necessary. Remember to check the spare tire, too.

▲ WARNING

- Air pressures should be checked when the tires are cold or you may get inaccurate readings.
- Check the inflation pressure from time to time while inflating the tire gradually, until the specified pressure is obtained.
- Never underinflate or overinflate the tires. Underinflation can cause unusual handling characteristics or can cause the rim to slip on the tire bead, resulting in an accident or damage to the tire or rim. Overinflation can cause the tire to burst, resulting in personal injury. Overinflation can also cause unusual handling characteristics which may result in an accident.

EXAMPLE



52KM110

- (1) Tread wear indicator
- (2) Indicator location mark

- 2) Check that the depth of the tread groove is more than 1.6 mm (0.06 in.). To help you check this, the tires have molded-in tread wear indicators in the grooves. When the indicators appear on the tread surface, the remaining depth of the tread is 1.6 mm (0.06 in.) or less and the tire should be replaced.
- 3) Check for abnormal wear, cracks and damage. Any tires with cracks or other damage should be replaced. If any tires show abnormal wear, have them inspected by your SUZUKI dealer.

▲ CAUTION

Hitting curbs and running over rocks can damage tires and affect wheel alignment. Be sure to have tires and wheel alignment checked periodically by your SUZUKI dealer.

- 4) Check for loose wheel nuts.
- 5) Check that there are no nails, stones or other objects sticking into the tires.

▲ WARNING

- Your SUZUKI is equipped with tires which are all the same type and size. This is important to ensure proper steering and handling of the vehicle. Never mix tires of different size or type on the four wheels of your vehicle. The size and type of tires used should be only those approved by SUZUKI as standard or optional equipment for your vehicle.
- Replacing the wheels and tires equipped on your vehicle with certain combinations of aftermarket wheels and tires can significantly change the steering and handling characteristics of your vehicle.
- Therefore, use only those wheel and tire combinations approved by SUZUKI as standard or optional equipment for your vehicle.

NOTICE

Replacing the original tires with tires of a different size may result in false speedometer or odometer readings. Check with your SUZUKI dealer before purchasing replacement tires that differ in size from the original tires.

Refrain from driving over rocks, nails, stones or other objects that may damage the tires.

When replacing tires, use the same type and size as the original tires to ensure proper handling of the vehicle. Do not mix different types of tires on the same axle. Only use tires that meet the standard for your vehicle.

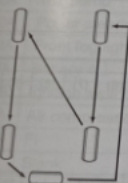
Do not use tires with a different tread pattern or type of tread. Do not use tires with a different load capacity or speed rating. Do not use tires with a different wheel size or type of wheel. Do not use tires with a different optional equipment.

NOTICE

Replacing the original tires with tires of a different size may result in false speedometer or odometer readings. Check with your SUZUKI dealer before purchasing replacement tires that differ in size from the original tires.

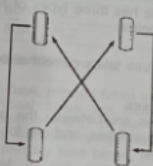
Tire Rotation

5-tire rotation



66PH00755

4-tire rotation



54G114

To avoid uneven wear of your tires and to prolong their life, rotate the tires as illustrated. Tires should be rotated every 10000 km (6000 miles). After rotation, adjust front and rear tire pressures to the specification listed on your vehicle's Tire Information Label.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

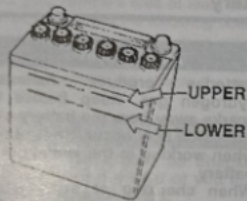
Battery

WARNING

- Batteries produce flammable hydrogen gas. Keep flames and sparks away from the battery or an explosion may occur. Never smoke when working in the vicinity of the battery.
- When checking or servicing the battery, disconnect the negative cable. Be careful not to cause a short circuit by allowing metal objects to contact the battery posts and the vehicle at the same time.
- To avoid harm to yourself or damage to your vehicle or battery, follow the jump starting instructions in the "EMERGENCY SERVICE" section of this manual if it is necessary to jump start your vehicle.
- Diluted sulfuric acid spilled from battery can cause blindness or severe burns. Use proper eye protection and gloves. Flush eyes or body with ample water and get medical care immediately if suffered. Keep batteries out of the reach of children.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

EXAMPLE



54G118

For maintenance-free battery (cap-less type), you need not add water. For traditional type battery, which has water filler caps, the level of the battery solution must be kept between the "UPPER" and the "LOWER" level lines at all times. If the level is found to be below the "LOWER" level line, add distilled water to the "UPPER" level line. You should periodically check the battery, battery terminals, and battery hold-down bracket for corrosion. Remove corrosion using a stiff brush and ammonia mixed with water, or baking soda mixed with water. After removing corrosion, rinse with clean water.

If your vehicle is not going to be driven for a month or longer, disconnect the cable from the negative terminal of the battery to help prevent discharge.

7-19

Fuses

Your vehicle has three types of fuses, as described below:

Main fuse

The main fuse takes current directly from the battery.

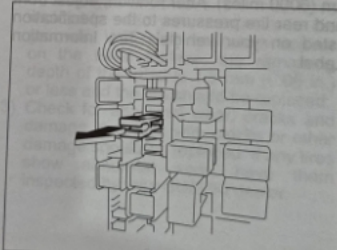
Primary fuses

These fuses are between the main fuse and individual fuses, and are for electrical load groups.

Individual fuses

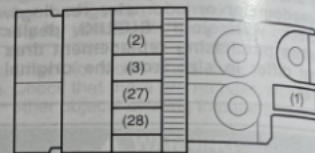
These fuses are for individual electrical circuits.

To remove a fuse, use the fuse puller provided in the fuse box.

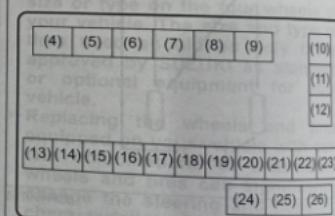


63J095

Fuses in the Engine Compartment

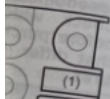


68K4075



71RS0700

compartment



68KH076

(10)
(11)
(12)

(22)(23)
(26)

71RS07008

MAIN FUSE/PRIMARY FUSE

(1)	80A	FL1
(2)	50A	FL5
(3)	50A	FL4
(4)	-	Front fog light relay
(5)	-	Blank
(6)	-	Blank
(7)	-	Air compressor relay
(8)	-	Back-up light relay* ¹
(9)	-	F/P relay
(10)	40A	ABS motor
(11)	40A	T/M pump* ¹
(12)	40A	Power steering
(13)	20A	Front fog light
(14)	20A	Battery 4* ¹
(15)	30A	Ignition switch
(16)	10A	Air compressor
(17)	15A	FI
(18)	-	Blank
(19)	15A	Headlight (Right)
(20)	25A	ABS control module
(21)	15A	Headlight (Left)
(22)	30A	Starting motor
(23)	30A	Radiator fan
(24)	-	FI main relay

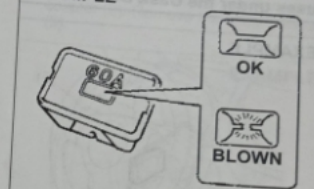
(25)	-	Starting motor relay
(26)	-	Radiator fan relay
(27)	80A	FL3
(28)	80A	FL2

*1: Auto Gear Shift models

The main fuse, primary fuses and some of the individual fuses are located in the engine compartment. If the main fuse blows, no electrical component will function. If a primary fuse blows, no electrical component in the corresponding load group will function. When replacing the main fuse, a primary fuse or an individual fuse, use a genuine SUZUKI replacement. To remove a fuse, use the fuse puller provided in the fuse box. The amperage of each fuse is shown in the back of the fuse box cover.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

EXAMPLE



80G111

WARNING

If the main fuse or a primary fuse blows, be sure to have your vehicle inspected by an authorized SUZUKI dealer. Always use a genuine SUZUKI replacement. Never use a substitute such as a wire even for a temporary repair, or extensive electrical damage and a fire can result.

NOTE:
Make sure that the fuse box always carries spare fuses and fuse puller.

152 / 190

The fuse box is located under the dashboard. Remove the fuse box cover at both ends and pulling off the cover.



B1A281

⚠ WARNING

Always be sure to replace a blown fuse with a fuse of the correct amperage. Never use a substitute such as aluminum foil or wire to replace a blown fuse. If you replace a fuse and the new one blows in a short period of time, you may have a major electrical problem. Have your vehicle inspected immediately by your SUZUKI dealer.

er the driver's
by pushing in
e cover.



81A283

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vehicle
your

Bulb Replacement

CAUTION

- Light bulbs can be hot enough to burn your finger right after being turned off. This is true especially for halogen headlight bulbs. Replace the bulbs after they become cool enough.
- The headlight bulbs are filled with pressurized halogen gas. They can burst and injure you if they are hit or dropped. Handle them carefully.

NOTICE

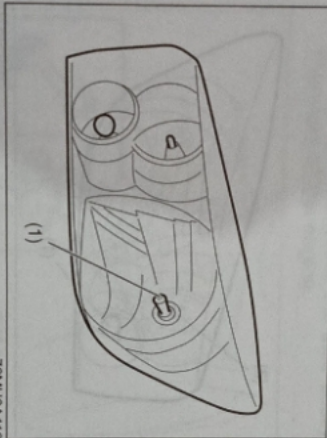
The oils from your skin may cause a halogen bulb to overheat and burst when the lights are on. Grasp a new bulb with a clean cloth.

NOTICE

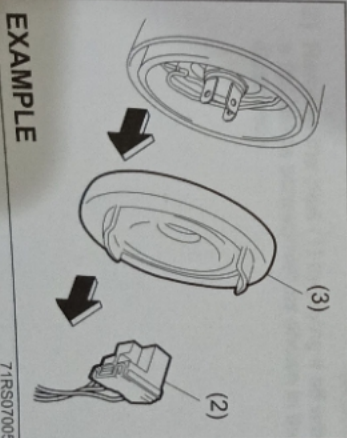
Frequent replacement of a bulb indicates the need for an inspection of the electrical system. This should be verified out by your SUZUKI dealer.

Headlights

Halogen headlights (1)



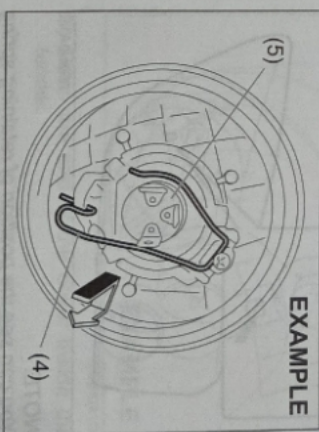
76MH0A112



71RS07005

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

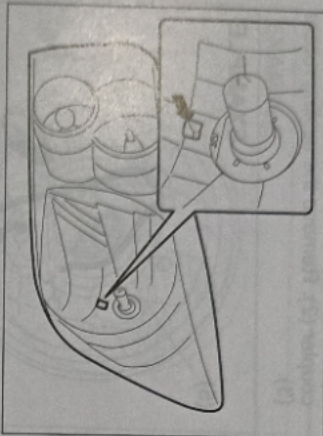
- 1) Open the engine hood. Disconnect the coupler (2). Remove the sealing rubber (3).



71RS07006

- 2) Push the retaining spring (4) forward and unhook it. Then remove the bulb (5). Install a new bulb in the reverse order of removal.

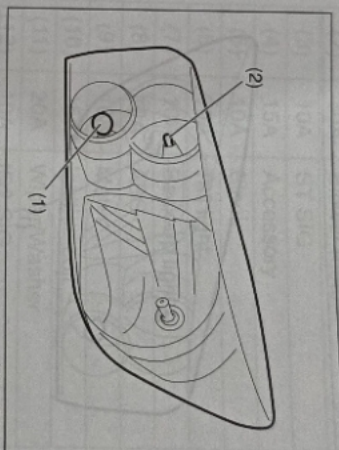
INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE



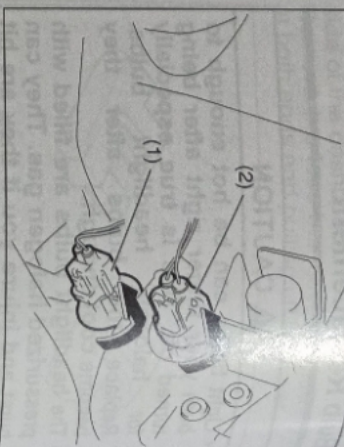
76MH0A115

NOTE:
You can see the position of retaining spring from the hole of headlight.

**Front Turn Signal Light (1)
Front Position Light (2)**



76MH0A116



76MH0A117

- 1) Open the engine hood. To remove the bulb holder of the front turn signal light (1) or the front position light (2) from the light housing, turn the holder counter-clockwise and pull it out.

EXAMPLE



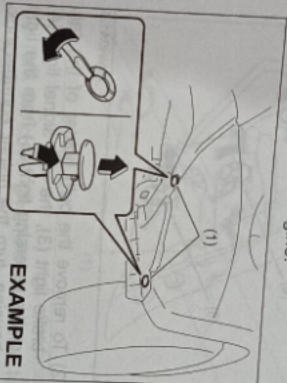
76MH-0A117

Remove the bulb of the front turn signal light (1) from the bulb holder. Push in the bulb and turn it counterclockwise. To install a new bulb, push it in and turn it clockwise. To remove and install the bulb of the front position light (2), simply pull out or push in the bulb.

61MM-0B078

Front Fog Light (if equipped)

- 1) Start the engine. Turn the steering wheel to the opposite side of the replacing fog light to replace the bulb easily. Then turn off the engine.

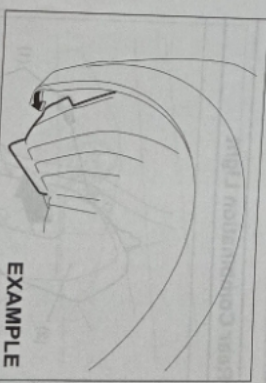


EXAMPLE

76MH-0A119

- 2) Remove the clips (1) by prying it off with a flat blade screwdriver as shown in the illustration.

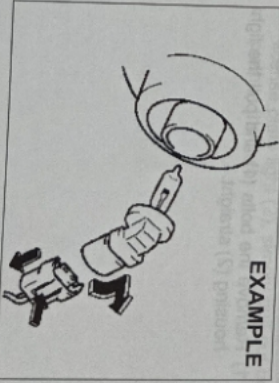
INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE



EXAMPLE

76MH-0A120

- 3) Open the end of the cover inside the fender.



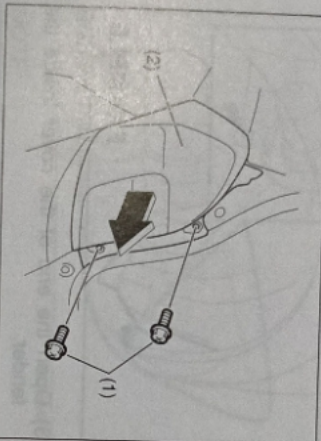
EXAMPLE

80AM-071

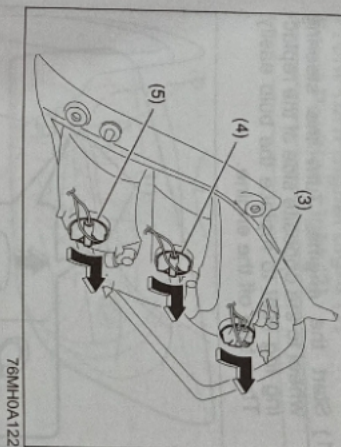
- 4) Disconnect the coupler by pushing the lock release. Turn the bulb holder counterclockwise and remove it.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

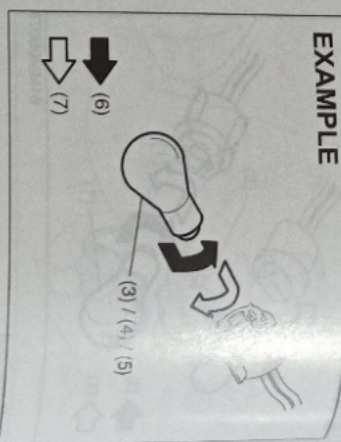
Rear Combination Light



- 1) Remove the bolts (1) and pull the light housing (2) straight.



- 2) To remove the bulb holder of the tail/brake light (3), the turn signal light (4) or the reversing light (5) from the light housing, turn the holder counterclockwise and pull it out.



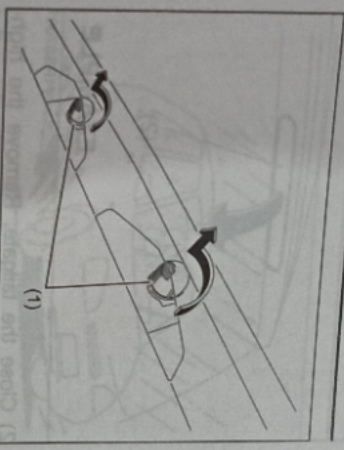
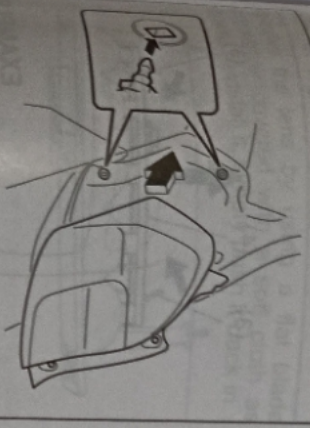
EXAMPLE

- (6) Removal
- (7) Install

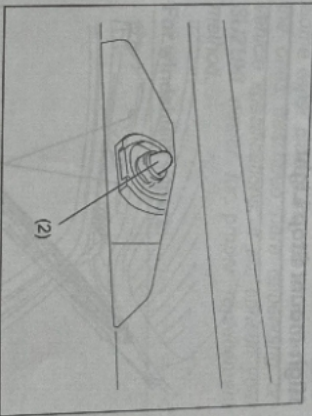
- 3) To remove the bulb of the tail/brake light (3), the turn signal light (4) or the reversing light (5) from bulb holder, push in the bulb and turn it counterclockwise. To install a new bulb, push it in and turn it clockwise.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

License Plate Light



- 1) Turn the cover (1) counterclockwise to remove it.



- 2) To remove and install the bulb of the license plate light (2), simply pull out or push in the bulb.

NOTICE

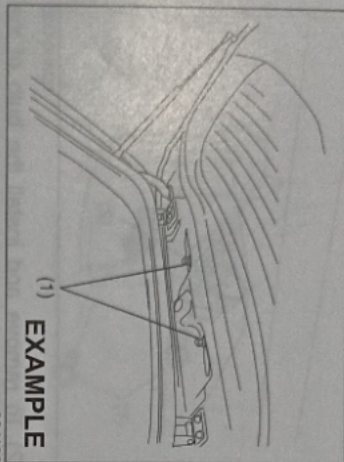
To avoid scratching or breaking the window, do not let the wiper arm strike the window while replacing the wiper blade.

NOTE

When raising both of the front wiper arms, pull the driver's side wiper arm up first. When returning the wiper arms, lower the passenger's side wiper arm first. Otherwise, the wiper arms may interfere with each other.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

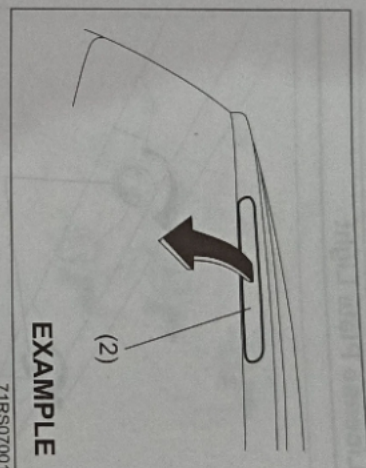
High-mount Stop Light



EXAMPLE

80J100

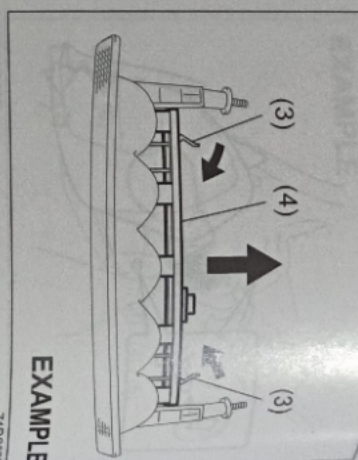
- 1) Open the tailgate, and remove the nuts (1) as shown in the illustration.



EXAMPLE

71RS07001

- 2) Close the tailgate. Remove the high-mount stop light housing (2) from the tailgate.



EXAMPLE

71RS07002

- 3) Pushing the unguiform prongs (3) toward inside and remove the bulb holder (4).
 - 4) Replace the bulbs.
- To install a high-mounted stop light housing in the reverse order of removal.

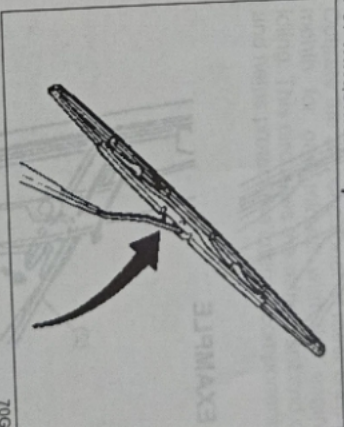
INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

Wiper Blades

NOTE:

Some wiper blades may be different from the ones described here depending on vehicle specifications. If so, consult your SUZUKI dealer for proper replacement method.

For windshield wipers:

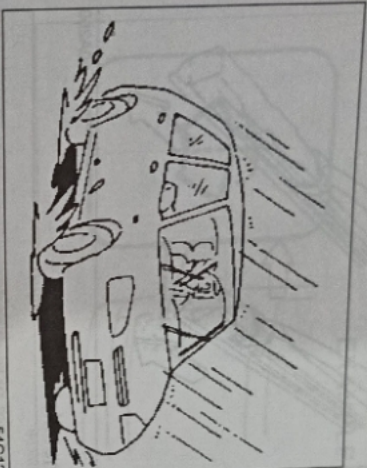


70G119

- 1) Hold the wiper arm away from the windshield.

NOTE:

When raising both of the front wiper arms, pull the driver's side wiper arm up first. When returning the wiper arms, lower the passenger's side wiper arm first. Otherwise, the wiper arms may interfere with each other.



54G129

If the wiper blades become brittle or damaged, or make streaks when wiping, replace the wiper blades.

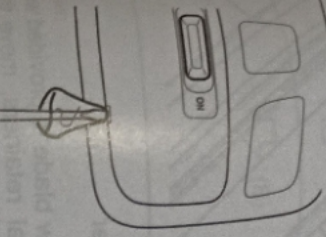
To install new wiper blades, follow the procedures below.

NOTICE

To avoid scratching or breaking the window, do not let the wiper arm strike the window while replacing the wiper blade.

Wiper Light

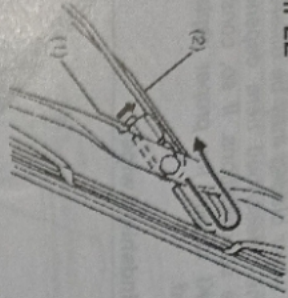
Remove the lens by using a flat blade screwdriver covered with a soft cloth as shown. To install it, simply push it back in.



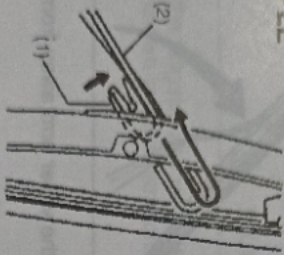
76MH0A139

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

EXAMPLE



EXAMPLE

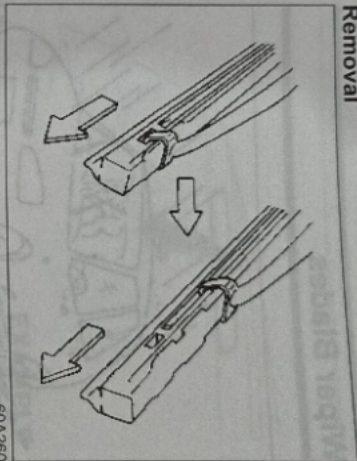


54G130

- 2) Squeeze lock (1) towards wiper arm (2) and remove the wiper frame from the arm as shown.
- 3) Unlock the lock end of the wiper blade and slide the blade out as shown.

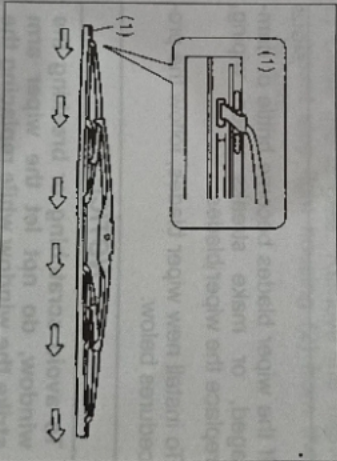
7-29

Removal



60A260

Installation



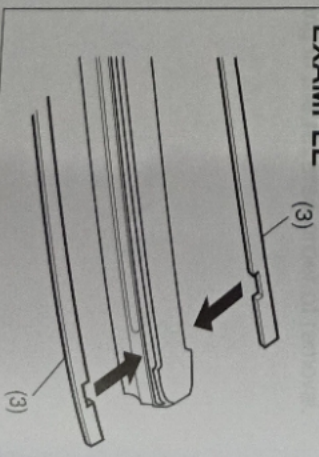
54G132

(1) Locked end

(1) Retainer

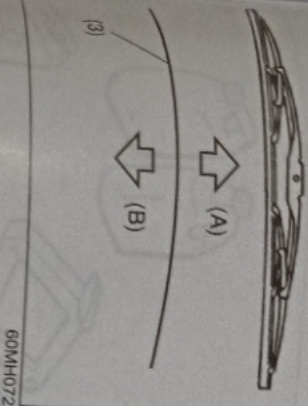
- 4) If the new blade is provided without the two metal retainers, move them from the old blade to the new one.

EXAMPLE



79M1075

EXAMPLE



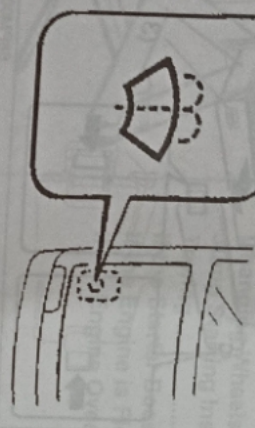
- (A) Up
- (B) Down

NOTE:
When you install the metal retainers (3), make sure the direction of metal retainers is shown in the above illustrations.

3. Install the new blade in the reverse order of removal, with the locked end positioned toward the wiper arm. Make sure the blade is properly retained by all the hooks. Lock the blade end into place. Reinstall wiper frame to arm, making sure that the lock lever is snapped securely into the arm.

Windshield Washer Fluid

EXAMPLE



Check that there is washer fluid in the tank. Refill it if necessary. Use a good quality windshield washer fluid, diluted with water as necessary.

WARNING

Do not use radiator antifreeze in the windshield washer reservoir. This can severely impair visibility when sprayed on the windshield, and can also damage your vehicle's paint.

NOTICE

Damage may result if the washer motor is operated with no fluid in the washer tank.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

Air Conditioning System

If you do not use the air conditioner for a long period, such as during winter, it may not give the best performance when you start using it again. To help maintain optimum performance and durability of your air conditioner, it needs to be run periodically. Operate the air conditioner at least once a month for one minute with the engine idling. This circulates the refrigerant and oil and helps protect the internal components.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

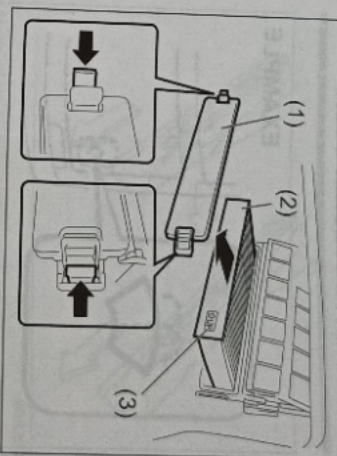
Air conditioner filter replacement

Since special procedures are required, ask your authorized SUZUKI dealer for this job.



71RS07010

- 1) To approach the air conditioner filter, remove the glove box. Press inward on both sides of the glove box, pull it forward and remove it.



68PMD0731

- 2) Remove the cover (1) and pull out the air conditioner filter (2).

NOTE:

When you install a new filter, check that the UP mark (3) faces upward.

EMERGENCY SERVICE

EMERGENCY SERVICE

Tire Changing Tool	8-1
Jacking Instructions	8-1
Changing Wheels	8-4
Jump Starting Instructions	8-5
Towing	8-7
If the Starter Does Not Operate	8-8
If the Engine is Flooded	8-8
If the Engine Overheats	8-8

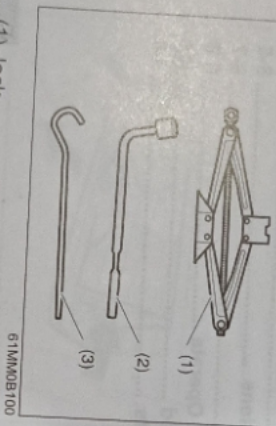


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EMERGENCY SERVICE

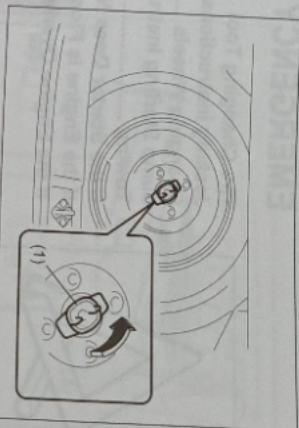
Tire Changing Tool

EXAMPLE



- (1) Jack
- (2) Wheel brace
- (3) Jack handle

The tire changing tools are stowed in the luggage compartment. Refer to "Luggage Compartment" in the "ILLUSTRATED TABLE OF CONTENTS" section.



To remove the spare tire, turn its bolt (1) counterclockwise and remove it.

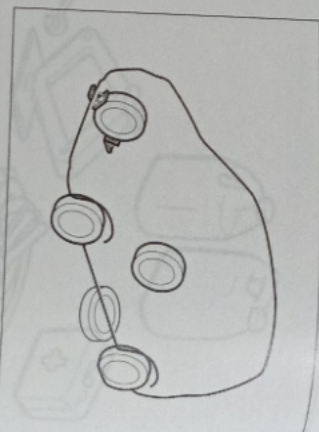
⚠ WARNING

After using the tire changing tools, be sure to stow them securely or they can cause injury if an accident occurs.

⚠ CAUTION

The jack should be used only to change wheels. It is important to read the jacking instructions in this section before attempting to use the jack.

Jacking Instructions



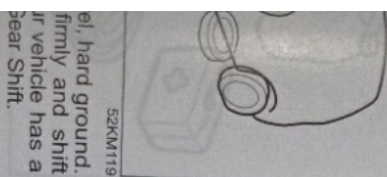
- 1) Place the vehicle on level, hard ground.
- 2) Set the parking brake firmly and shift into "R" (Reverse) if your vehicle has a manual transaxle/Auto Gear Shift.

⚠ WARNING

- Be sure to shift into "R" (Reverse) for a manual transaxle/Auto Gear vehicle.
- Never jack up the vehicle with the transaxle in "N" (Neutral). Otherwise, unstable jack may cause an accident.

- 3) Turn on the hazard warning flasher if your vehicle is near traffic.

ons



52KM119

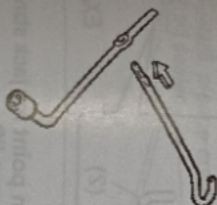
el, hard ground.
firmly and shift
ur vehicle has a
Gear Shift.

G

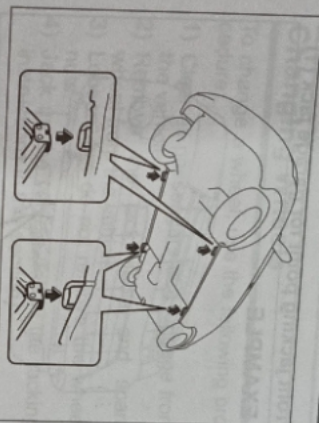
R" (Reverse)
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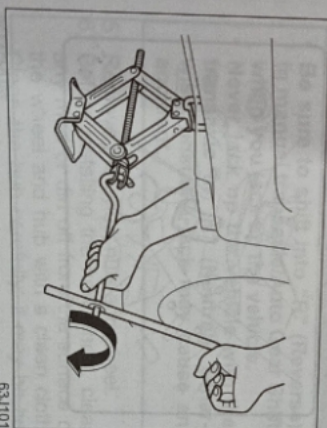
Block the front and rear of the wheel
appropriately opposite of the wheel being
lifted.
Place the spare wheel near the wheel
being lifted as shown in the illustration
in case that the jack slips.



54G253



63J100



63J101

6) Position the jack vertically and raise the
jack by turning the jack handle clock-
wise until the jack head groove fits
around the jacking bar beneath the
vehicle body. See illustrations.

EMERGENCY SERVICE

7) Continue to raise the jack slowly and
smoothly until the tire clears the
ground. Do not raise the vehicle more
than necessary.

▲ WARNING

- Use the jack only to change wheels
on level, hard ground.
- Never jack up the vehicle on an
inclined surface.
- Never raise the vehicle with the
jack in a location other than the
specified jacking point (shown in
the illustration) near the wheel to
be changed.
- Make sure that the jack is raised at
least 51 mm (2 inches) before it
contacts the flange. Use of the jack
when it is within 51 mm (2 inches)
of being fully collapsed may result
in failure of the jack.
- Never get under the vehicle when it
is supported by the jack.
- Never run the engine when the
vehicle is supported by the jack
and never allow passengers to
remain in the vehicle.

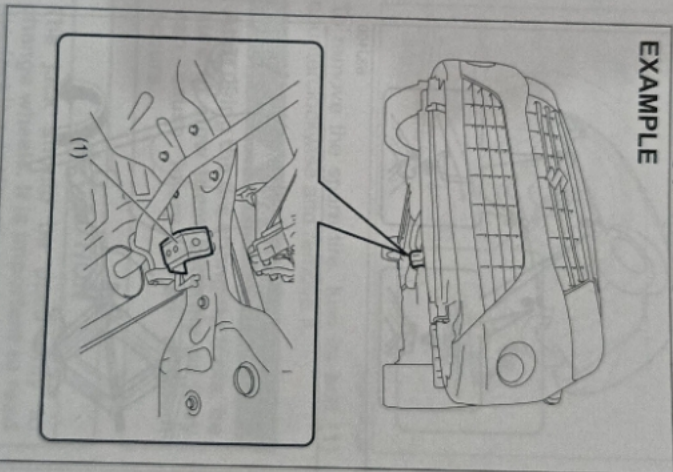
EMERGENCY SERVICE

To Raise the Vehicle with a Garage Jack

- Apply the garage jack to one of the points indicated below.
- Always support the raised vehicle with jack stands (commercially available) at the points indicated below.

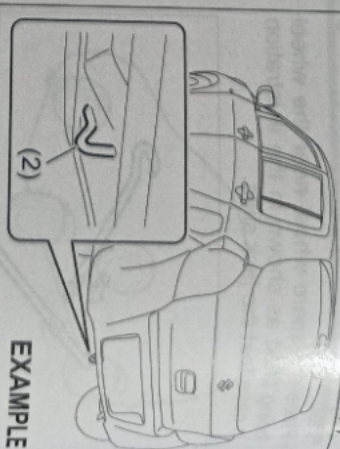
Front jacking point for garage jack (1)

EXAMPLE



76MHOA130

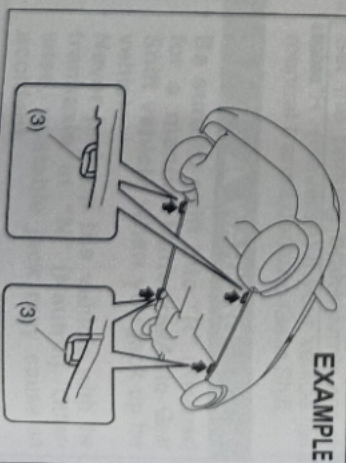
Rear jacking point for garage jack (2)



EXAMPLE

71RS0807

Application point for jack stand (3) or two-column lift



EXAMPLE

61MM03153

Jack (2)

NOTICE

Never apply a garage jack to the exhaust pipe, side under spoiler (if equipped), engine undercover or rear suspension beam.

NOTE

For more details, please contact an authorized SUZUKI dealer.

EXAMPLE

71RS08001

d (3)

EXAMPLE

61MM0B103

Changing Wheels

To change a wheel, use the following procedure:

- 1) Clear all passengers and luggage from the vehicle.
- 2) Remove the jack, tools and spare wheel from the vehicle.
- 3) Loosen, but do not remove the wheel nuts.
- 4) Jack up the vehicle (follow the jacking instructions in this section).

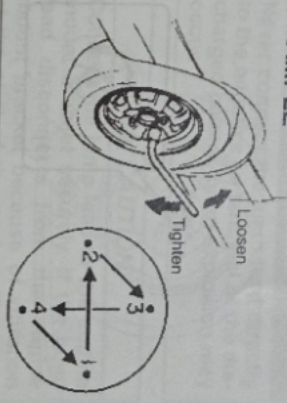
▲ WARNING

- Be sure to shift into "R" (Reverse) in manual transaxle/Auto Gear Shift when you jack up the vehicle.
- Never jack up the vehicle with the transaxle in "N" (Neutral). Otherwise, unstable jack may cause an accident.

- 5) Remove the wheel nuts and wheel.
- 6) Before installing the new wheel, clean any mud or dirt off from the surface of the wheel and hub with a clean cloth. Clean the hub carefully; it may be hot from driving.
- 7) Install the new wheel and replace the wheel nuts with their cone shaped end facing the wheel. Tighten each nut snugly by hand until the wheel is securely seated on the hub.

EMERGENCY SERVICE

EXAMPLE



54G116

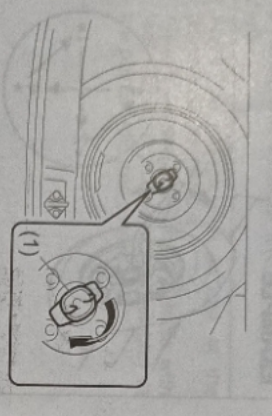
Tightening torque for wheel nut
85 Nm (8.7 kg-m, 62.7 lb-ft)

- 8) Lower the jack and fully tighten the nuts in a crisscross fashion with a wrench as shown in the illustration.

▲ WARNING

Use genuine wheel nuts and tighten them to the specified torque as soon as possible after changing wheels. Incorrect wheel nuts or improperly tightened wheel nuts may come loose or fall off, which can result in an accident. If you do not have a torque wrench, have the wheel nut torque checked by an authorized SUZUKI dealer.

EMERGENCY SERVICE



Return the spare tire back into the luggage compartment in the reverse order of removal and tighten its bolt (1) clockwise as shown in the above illustration.

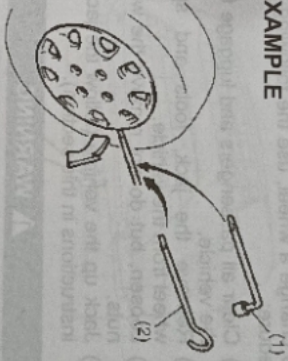
68P1408003

NOTICE

Make sure that the spare tire is fixed securely on the floor. Loosely fixed tire may cause noise during driving and damage paint on vehicle body.

Full Wheel Cover (if equipped)

EXAMPLE



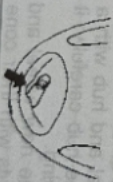
60G308

(1) or (2) Flat end tool

Your vehicle includes two tools, a lug wrench and a jack crank, one of which has a flat end.

Use the tool with the flat end to remove the full wheel cap, as shown above.

EXAMPLE



54G117

When installing the cover, make sure that it is positioned so that it does not cover or foul the air valve.

Jump Starting Instructions

⚠ WARNING

- Never attempt to jump start your vehicle if the battery appears to be frozen. Batteries in this condition may explode or rupture if jump starting is attempted.
- When making jump lead connections, be certain that your hands and the jump leads remain clear from pulleys, belts, or fans.
- Batteries produce flammable hydrogen gas. Keep flames and sparks away from the battery or an explosion may occur. Never smoke when working in the vicinity of the battery.
- If the booster battery you use for jump starting is installed in another vehicle, make sure the two vehicles are not touching each other.
- If your battery discharges repeatedly, for no apparent reason, have your vehicle inspected by an authorized SUZUKI dealer.
- To avoid harm to yourself or damage to your vehicle or battery, follow the jump starting instructions below precisely and in order.
- If you are in doubt, call for qualified road service.

EMERGENCY SERVICE

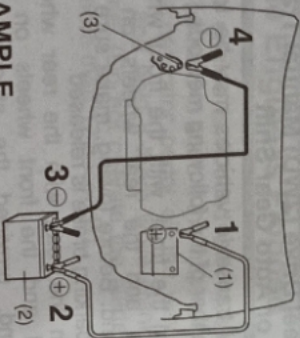
NOTICE

A vehicle should not be started by using or towing. This starting method could result in permanent damage to the catalytic converter. Jump leads to start a vehicle with a weak or flat battery.

Jump Starting Your Vehicle, as the Following Procedure:

Use only a 12-volt battery to jump start your vehicle. Position the good 12-volt battery close to your vehicle so that the jump leads will reach both batteries. When using a battery installed on another vehicle, DO NOT LET THE BATTERIES TOUCH. Set the parking brakes fully on both vehicles. Turn off all vehicle accessories, except those necessary for safety reasons (for example, headlights or hazard lights).

EXAMPLE



84MS07801

3) Make jump lead connections as follows:

1. Connect one end of the first jump lead to the positive (+) terminal of the flat battery (1).
2. Connect the other end to the positive (+) terminal of the booster battery (2).
3. Connect one end of the second jump lead to the negative (-) terminal of the booster battery (2).
4. Make the final connection to an unpainted, heavy metal part (i.e. engine mount bracket (3)) of the engine of the vehicle with the flat battery (1).

WARNING

Never connect the jump lead directly to the negative (-) terminal of the discharged battery, or an explosion may occur.

CAUTION

Connect the jump lead to the engine mount bracket securely. If the jump lead disconnects from the engine mount bracket because of vibration at the start of the engine, the jump lead could be caught in the drive belts.

- 4) If the booster battery you are using is fitted to another vehicle, start the engine of the vehicle with the booster battery. Run the engine at moderate speed.
- 5) Start the engine of the vehicle with the flat battery.
- 6) Remove the jump leads in the exact reverse order in which you connected them.

EMERGENCY SERVICE

Towing

If you need to have your vehicle towed, contact a professional service. Your dealer can provide you with detailed towing instructions.

NOTICE

- Observe the following instructions when towing your vehicle.
- To help avoid damage to your vehicle during towing, proper equipment and towing procedures must be used.
- Using the frame hook, tow your vehicle on paved roads for short distances at low speed.

2-Wheel Drive (2WD) Manual Transaxle or Auto Gear Shift

Manual transaxle vehicles may be towed using either of the following methods.

- 1) From the front, with the front wheels lifted and the rear wheels on the ground. Before towing, make sure that the parking brake is released.
- 2) From the rear, with the rear wheels lifted and the front wheels on the ground, provided the steering and drivetrain are in operational condition. Before towing, make sure that transaxle is in neutral, the steering wheel is unlocked (the ignition key should be in the "ACC" position), and the steering wheel is secured with a clamping device designed for towing service.

NOTICE

After shifting the Auto Gear Shift gearshift lever to the "N" position, always check the gear position indicator in the instrument cluster shows the "N" position to make sure that the transaxle is disengaged. If the transaxle cannot be put in neutral, turn the key from the "LOCK" to the "ON" position, and move the Auto Gear Shift gearshift lever from "N" to "D", "M" or "R", then back to "N" again. Then turn the key from the "ON" to the "LOCK" position. These procedures may help put the transaxle in neutral. If the transaxle still cannot be put in neutral, you cannot tow the vehicle without using a towing dolly.

NOTICE

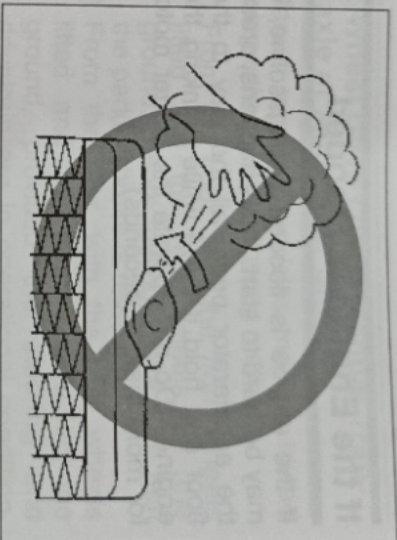
The steering column is not strong enough to withstand shocks transmitted from the front wheels during towing. Always unlock the steering wheel before towing.

EMERGENCY SERVICE

- 2) Check the coolant level in the reservoir. If it is found to be lower than the "LOW" line, look for leaks at the radiator, water pump, and radiator and heater hoses. If you locate any leaks that may have caused the overheating, do not run the engine until these problems have been corrected.
- 3) If you do not find a leak, carefully add coolant to the reservoir and then the radiator, if necessary. (Refer to "Engine Coolant" in the "INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE" section.)

NOTE:

If your engine overheats and you are unsure what to do, contact your SUZUKI dealer.



65D614

⚠ WARNING

- It is hazardous to remove the radiator cap when the water temperature is high, because scalding fluid and steam may be blown out under pressure. The cap should only be taken off when the coolant temperature has lowered.
- To help prevent personal injury, keep hands, tools and clothing away from the engine cooling fan and air-conditioner fan. These electric fans can automatically turn on without warning.

APPEARANCE CARE

APPEARANCE CARE

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Vehicle Cleaning	9-2



60G412

APPEARANCE CARE

Corrosion Prevention

It is important to take good care of your vehicle to protect it from corrosion. Listed below are instructions for how to maintain your vehicle to prevent corrosion. Please read and follow these instructions carefully.

Important Information About Corrosion

Common causes of corrosion

- 1) Accumulation of road salt, dirt, moisture, or chemicals in hard-to-reach areas of the vehicle underbody or frame.
- 2) Chipping, scratches and any damage to treated or painted metal surfaces resulting from minor accidents or abrasion by stones and gravel.

Environmental conditions which accelerate corrosion

- 1) Road salt, dust control chemicals, sea air or industrial pollution will all accelerate the corrosion of metal.
- 2) High humidity will increase the rate of corrosion, particularly when the temperature range is just above the freezing point.
- 3) Moisture in certain areas of a vehicle for an extended period of time may promote corrosion even though other body sections may be completely dry.

- 4) High temperatures will cause an accelerated rate of corrosion to parts of the vehicle which are not well ventilated to permit quick drying.

This information illustrates the necessity of keeping your vehicle (particularly the underbody) as clean and dry as possible. It is equally important to repair any damage to the paint or protective coatings as soon as possible.

How to Help Prevent Corrosion

Wash your vehicle frequently

The best way to preserve the finish on your vehicle and to help avoid corrosion is to keep it clean with frequent washing.

Wash your vehicle at least once during the winter and once immediately after the winter. Keep your vehicle, particularly the underside, as clean and dry as possible.

If you frequently drive on salted roads, your vehicle should be washed at least once a month during the winter. If you live near the ocean, your vehicle should be washed at least once a month throughout the year.

For washing instructions, refer to the "Vehicle Cleaning" section.

Remove foreign material deposits

Foreign material such as salts, chemicals, road oil or tar, tree sap, bird droppings and industrial fall-out may damage the finish of your vehicle if it is left on painted surfaces. Remove these types of deposits as quickly as possible. If these deposits are difficult to wash off, an additional cleaner may be required. Be sure that any cleaner you use is not harmful to painted surfaces and is specifically intended for your purposes. Follow the manufacturer's directions when using these special cleaners.

Repair finish damage

Carefully examine your vehicle for damage to the painted surfaces. Should you find any chips or scratches in the paint, touch them up immediately to prevent corrosion from starting. If the chips or scratches have gone through to the bare metal, have a qualified body shop make the repair.

Keep passenger and luggage compartments clean

Moisture, dirt or mud can accumulate under the floor mats and may cause corrosion. Occasionally, check under these mats to ensure that this area is clean and dry. More frequent checks are necessary if the vehicle is used off road or in wet weather.

certain cargos such as chemicals, fertilizers, cleaners, salts, etc. are extremely corrosive by nature. These products should be transported in sealed containers. If a spill or leak does occur, clean and dry the area immediately.

Store your vehicle in a dry, well-ventilated area.

Do not park your vehicle in a damp, poorly ventilated area. If you often wash your vehicle in the garage or if you frequently drive it in when wet, your garage may be damp. The high humidity in the garage may cause or accelerate corrosion. A wet vehicle may corrode even in a heated garage if the ventilation is poor.

⚠ WARNING

Do not apply additional undercoating or rust preventive coating on or around exhaust system components such as the catalytic converter, exhaust pipes, etc. A fire could be started if the undercoating substance becomes overheated.

Vehicle Cleaning



76G044S

⚠ WARNING

When cleaning the interior or exterior of the vehicle, NEVER USE flammable solvents such as lacquer thinners, gasoline, benzene or cleaning materials such as bleaches or strong household detergents. The materials could cause personal injury or damage to the vehicle.

APPEARANCE

Cleaning the Interior

Vinyl upholstery

Prepare a solution of soap or mild detergent mixed with warm water. Apply the solution to the vinyl with a sponge or soft cloth and let it soak for a few minutes to loosen dirt.

Rub the surface with a clean, damp cloth to remove dirt and the soap solution. If some dirt still remains on the surface, repeat this procedure.

Fabric upholstery

Remove loose dirt with a vacuum cleaner. Using a mild soap solution, rub stained areas with a clean damp cloth. To remove soap, rub the areas again with a cloth dampened with water. Repeat this until the stain is removed, or use a commercial fabric cleaner for tougher stains. If you use a fabric cleaner, carefully follow the manufacturer's instructions and precautions.

Seat belts

Clean seat belts with a mild soap and water. Do not use bleach or dye on the belts. They may weaken the fabric in the belts.

APPEARANCE CARE

Vinyl floor mats

Ordinary dirt can be removed from vinyl with water or mild soap. Use a brush to help loosen dirt. After the dirt is loosened, rinse the mat thoroughly with water and dry it in the shade.

Carpets

Remove dirt and soil as much as possible with a vacuum cleaner. Using a mild soap solution, rub stained areas with a clean damp cloth. To remove soap, rub the areas again with a cloth dampened with water. Repeat this until the stain is removed, or use a commercial carpet cleaner for tougher stains. If you use a carpet cleaner, carefully follow the manufacturer's instructions and precautions.

Instrument panel and console

NOTE:

Remove loose dirt with a vacuum cleaner. Gently wipe dirt off with a tightly squeezed damp clean cloth. Repeat this until the dirt is removed.

NOTICE

Do not use chemical products that contain silicon to wipe electrical components such as the air conditioning system, audio, navigation system, or other switches. These will cause damage to the components.

Cleaning the Exterior

NOTICE

It is important that your vehicle be kept clean and free from dirt. Failure to keep your vehicle clean may result in fading of the paint or corrosion to various parts of the vehicle body.

Caring for Aluminum Wheels

NOTE:

- Do not use an acidic or alkaline detergent, or a cleaner containing petroleum solvent to wash aluminum wheels. These types of cleaner will cause permanent spots, discoloration and cracks on finished surfaces and damage to center caps.
- Do not use a bristle brush and soap containing an abrasive material. These will damage finished surfaces.

Washing

WARNING

- Never attempt to wash and wax your vehicle with the engine running.
- When cleaning the underside of the body and fender, where there may be sharp-edged parts, you should wear gloves and a long-sleeved shirt to protect your hands and arms from being cut.
- After washing your vehicle, carefully test the brakes before driving to make sure they have maintained their normal effectiveness.

Washing by hand



6082128

When washing the vehicle, park it in the place where direct sunlight does not fall on it and follow the instructions below:

- 1) Flush the underside of body and wheel housings with pressurized water to remove mud and debris. Use plenty of water.

NOTICE

When washing the vehicle:

- Avoid directing steam or hot water of more than 80°C (176°F) on plastic parts.
- To avoid damaging engine components, do not use pressurized water in the engine compartment.

- 2) Rinse the body to loosen the dirt. Remove dirt and mud from the body exterior with running water. You may use a soft sponge or brush. Do not use hard materials which can scratch the paint or plastic. Remember that the headlight covers or lenses are made of plastic in many cases.

NOTICE

To avoid damage to the paint or plastic surface, do not wipe the dirt off without ample water. Be sure to follow above procedure.

- 3) Wash the entire exterior with a mild detergent or car wash soap using a sponge or soft cloth. The sponge or cloth should be frequently soaked in the soap solution.

NOTICE

When using a commercial car wash product, observe the cautions specified by the manufacturer. Never use strong household detergents or soaps.

- 4) Once the dirt has been completely removed, rinse off the detergent with running water.
- 5) After rinsing, wipe off the vehicle body with a wet chamois or cloth and allow it to dry in the shade.
- 6) Check carefully for damage to painted surfaces. If there is any damage, "touch-up" the damage following the procedure below:
 1. Clean all damaged spots and allow them to dry.

APPEARANCE CARE

2. Stir the paint and "touch-up" the damaged spots lightly using a small brush.
3. Allow the paint to dry completely.

Washing by an automatic car wash

NOTICE

If you use an automatic car wash, make sure that your vehicle's body parts, such as spoilers, cannot be damaged. If you are in doubt, consult the car wash operator for advice.

APPEARANCE CARE

Washing by a high-pressure cleaner

NOTICE

If you use a high-pressure cleaner, keep away the nozzle from your vehicle sufficiently.

- Bringing the nozzle to your vehicle too close or pointing the nozzle to the opening of front grill or bumper etc. can cause damage and malfunction of the vehicle body and parts.
- Pointing the nozzle to the weather-strip of door glasses and door frames can allow water to enter the cabin.

Waxing



60B211S

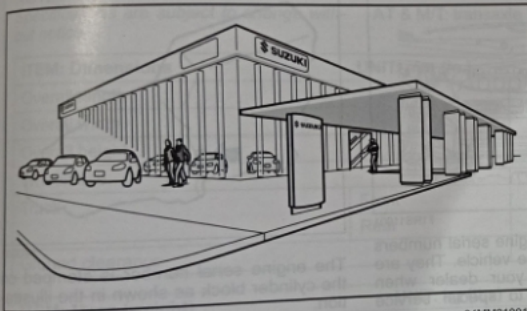
After washing the vehicle, waxing and polishing are recommended to further protect and beautify the paint.

- Only use waxes and polishes of good quality.
- When using waxes and polishes, observe the precautions specified by the manufacturers.

GENERAL INFORMATION

GENERAL INFORMATION

Vehicle Identification 10-1



84MM01001

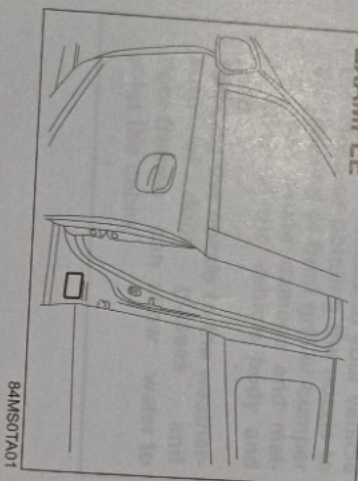
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GENERAL INFORMATION

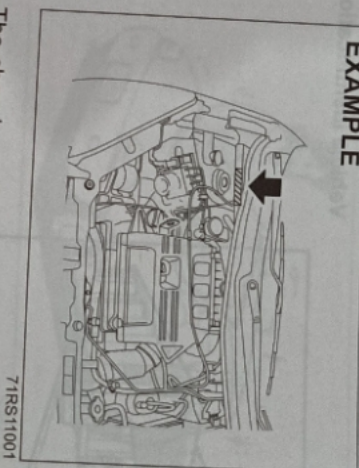
Vehicle Identification

Chassis Serial Number

EXAMPLE

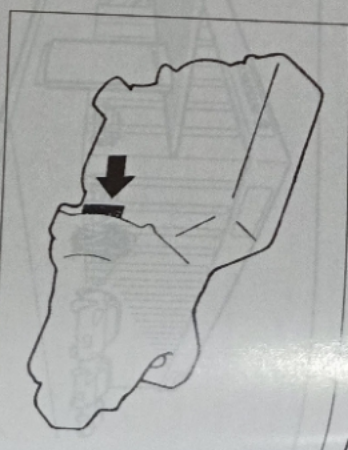


EXAMPLE



The chassis and/or engine serial numbers are used to register the vehicle. They are also used to assist your dealer when ordering or referring to special service information. Whenever you have occasion to consult your SUZUKI dealer, remember to identify your vehicle with this number. Should you find the number difficult to read, you will also find it on the identification plate.

Engine Serial Number



The engine serial number is stamped on the cylinder block as shown in the illustration.

SPECIFICATIONS

NOTE:
Specifications are subject to change without notice. AT & M/T: transaxle

ITEM: Dimensions		UNIT: mm (in.)
Overall length		3600 (141.7)
Overall width		1600 (63.0)
Overall height		1550 (61.0)
Wheelbase		2425 (95.5)
Track	Front	1420 (55.9)
	Rear	1410 (55.5)
Ground clearance		155 (6.1)

ITEM: Mass (weight)		UNIT: kg (lbs)
Curb mass (weight)	M/T	815 - 825 (1797 - 1819)
	Auto Gear Shift	835 (1841)
Gross vehicle mass (weight) rating		1260 (2778)
	Front	700 (1543)
Permissible maximum Axle Weight	Rear	720 (1587)

SPECIFICATIONS

ITEM: Engine	
Type	K10B (DOHC)
Number of cylinders	3
Bore	73.0 mm (2.87 in.)
Stroke	79.5 mm (3.13 in.)
Piston displacement	998 cm ³ (998 cc, 60.9 cu.in)
Compression ratio	10.0 : 1
ITEM: Electrical	
Standard spark plug	Nickel plug
Battery	12V 34B19L
Fuses	See "INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE" section.

SPECIFICATIONS

ITEM: Lights		WATTAGE	BULB No.
Headlight		12V 60/55W	H4
Front fog light (if equipped)		12V 55W	H11
Position light		12V 5W	W5W
Turn signal light	Front	12V 21W	PY21W
	Rear	12V 21W	PY21W
Side turn signal light		12V 5W	WY5W
Brake/tail light		12V 21/5W	P21/5W
High mount stop light		12V 5W	W5W
Reversing light		12V 21W	P21W
License plate light		12V 5W	W5W
Interior light		12V 10W	-

SPECIFICATIONS

ITEM: Wheels and Tires	
Tire size	165/65R14 79S*1
Rim size	165/65R14 79S tire: 14 x 5J
Tire pressures	For the specified tire pressure, see the Tire Information Label located on the driver's door lock pillar.
Recommended snow tire	165/65R14*2

*1 If you cannot prepare a tire with the specified load index rate and speed symbol, prepare a tire with higher load index rate and speed symbol.

*2 If you prepare snow tires:

- Make sure they are tires of the same size, structure and load capacity as the originally installed tires.
- Mount the snow tires on all four wheels.
- Please understand that the maximum permissible speed of snow tires are generally less than the originally installed tires.

Consult your SUZUKI dealer or supplier for further information.

ITEM: Recommended Fuel/Lubricants and Capacities (approx.)

Fuel	See "FUEL RECOMMENDATION" section.	35 L (7.7 Imp gal)
Engine oil	Quality: SG, SH, SJ, SL, SM or SN Viscosity: SAE 0W-20	2.9 L (5.1 Imp pt) (replacement with oil filter)
Engine coolant	See "INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE" section.	3.3 L (5.8 Imp pt) (including reservoir tank)
Manual transaxle oil	"SUZUKI GEAR OIL 75W-90"	1.45 L (2.6 Imp pt)
Auto Gear Shift oil	"SUZUKI GEAR OIL 75W"	1.45 L (2.6 Imp pt)
Brake fluid	SAE J1703 or DOT3	Refill to the proper oil level according to the instructions in the "INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE" section.

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SERVICE STATION INFORMATION

Fuel recommendation:

See page 1-1

Engine oil recommendation:

Gasoline engine:

Quality: SG, SH, SJ, SL, SM or SN

Viscosity: SAE **0W-20**, 5W-30, 10W-30, 10W-40, 15W-40, 20W-40

For further details, see "Engine Oil and Filter" in the
"INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE" section.

Brake fluid:

DOT3 or SAE J1703

Tire cold pressure:

See the "Tire Information Label" located on the
driver's door lock pillar.

"KEEP IT REAL - FOR GENUINE PEACE OF MIND"



SUZUKI GENUINE OIL



GENUINE

PARTS



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